The Literary Digest

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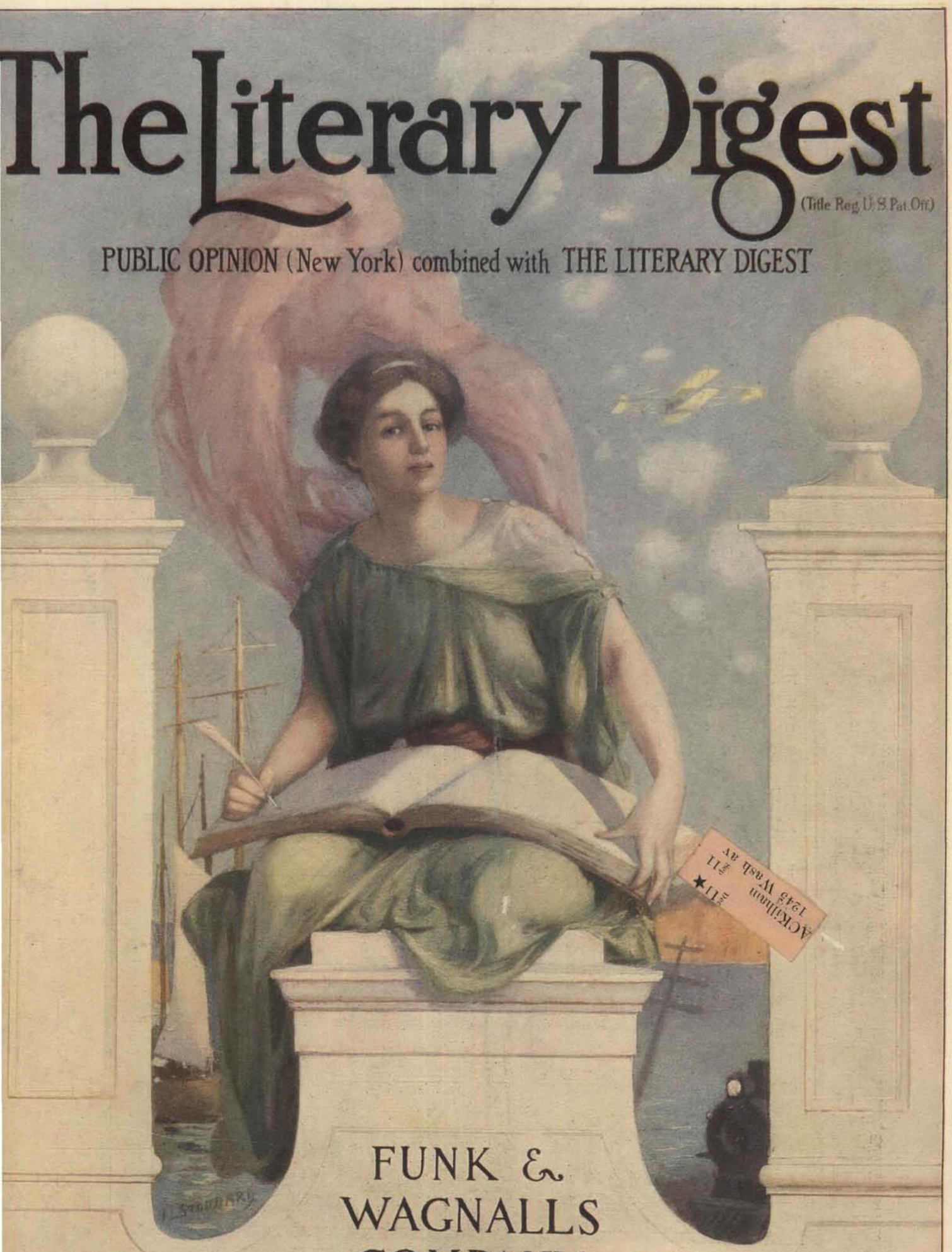
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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New York London

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Choosing the Right School

In choosing a reliable and satisfactory school our readers will find the School Directory in the following pages of definite value. In this Directory we present the largest and most complete list of private schools which we have ever published.

We recommend a careful study of these announcements, followed by personal correspondence with those schools which impress you most favorably. Every school principal will gladly supply you with catalogs, views and references, and answer any questions you may ask.

For the mutual assistance of our readers and the private schools we maintain the **School Bureau,** which is always ready to offer suggestions and give special information.

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How to Consult the School Bureau

Address letter to School Bureau, Literary Digest, New York, stating:

1. Kind of school desired.
2. Whether for boy or girl.
3. Location preferred.
4. Price of tuition you are willing to pay.

Now is the best time to settle the school question for your boy or girl.

It is important to remember that many resident schools obtain a full registration of students early in the season and are forced to decline late applications.

Instances where people are thus disappointed come to our attention each year. We therefore strongly urge you not to put off the choice of a school, but to begin your investigations now.

From a subscriber in Aiken, S. C.:

May 1, 1911.

"I have just made my selection and was just on the point of writing you to thank you for your valuable assistance.

"Your system of advising parents seems to be perfect, and I would advise any one needing such advice to confer with your bureau."

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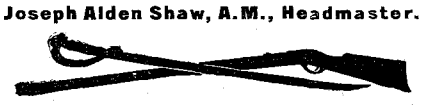

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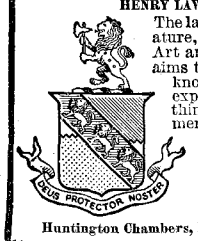

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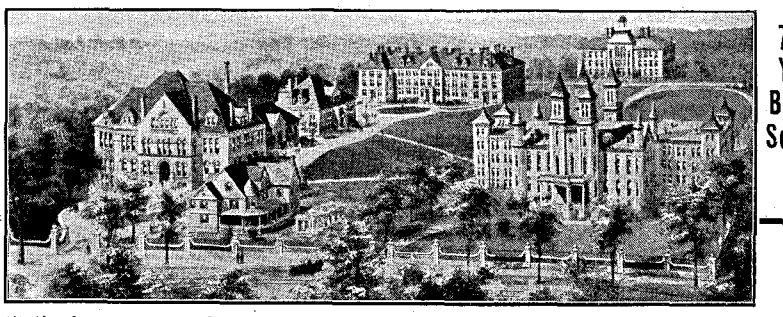

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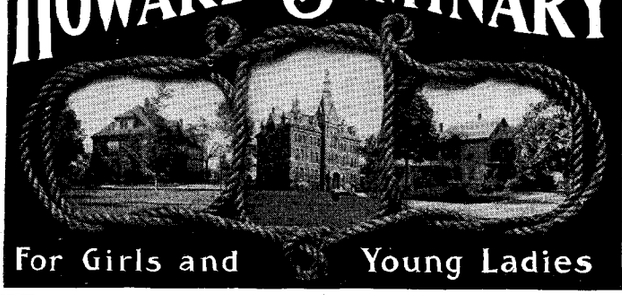

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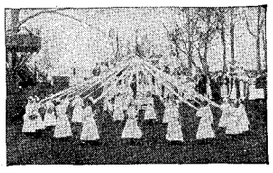

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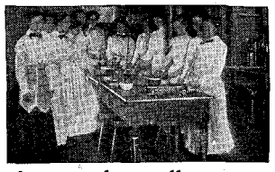

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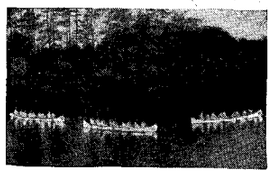

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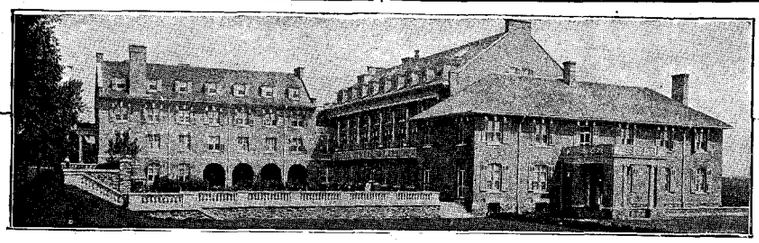

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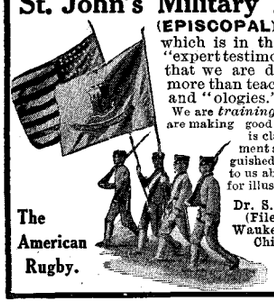

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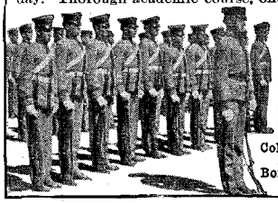

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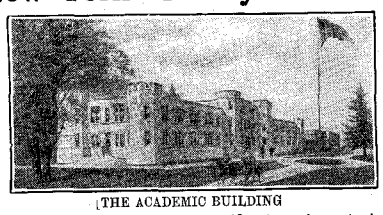

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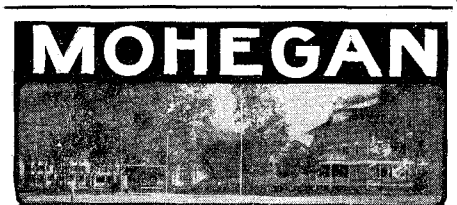

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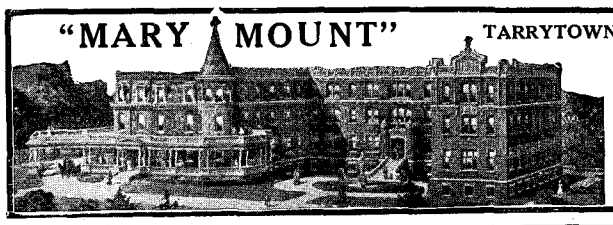

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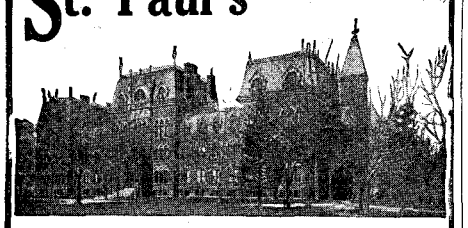

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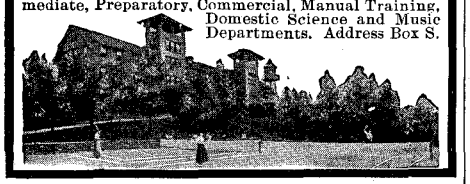

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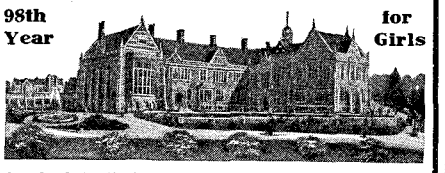

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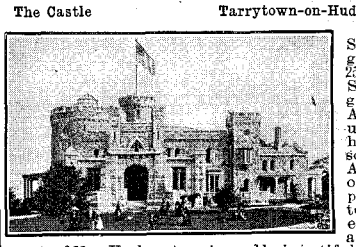

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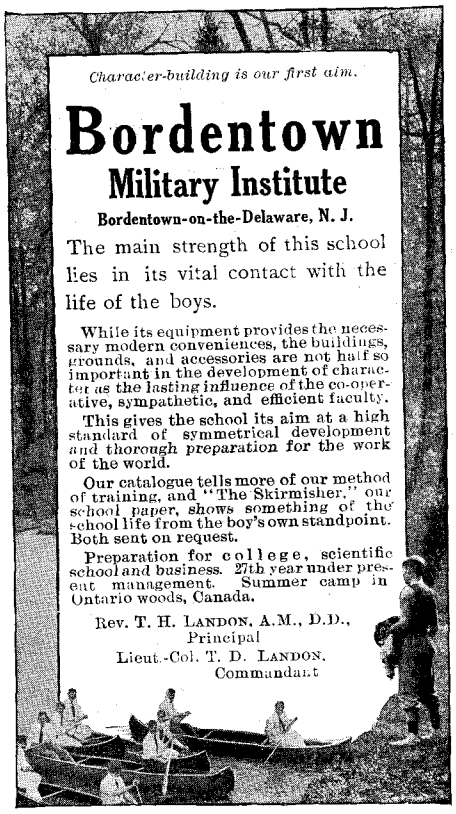

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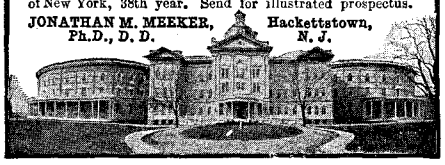

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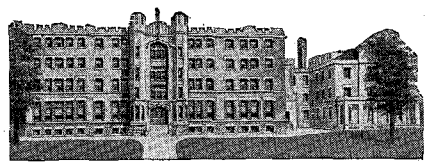

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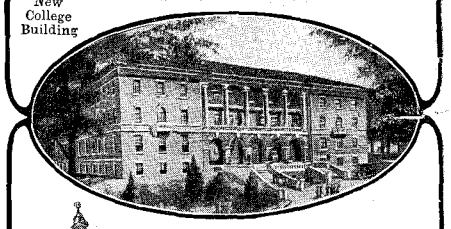

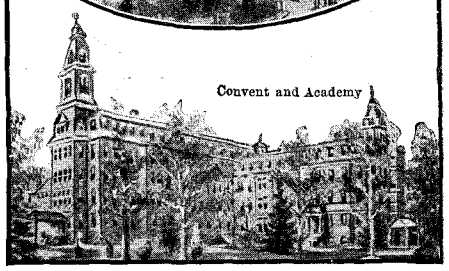

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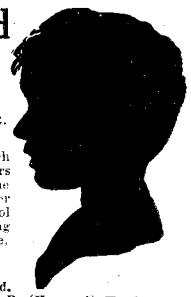

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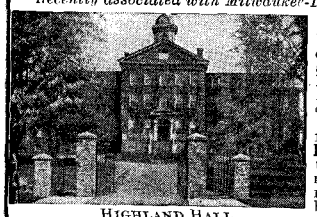

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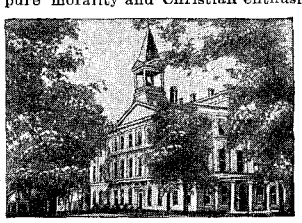

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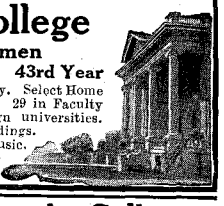

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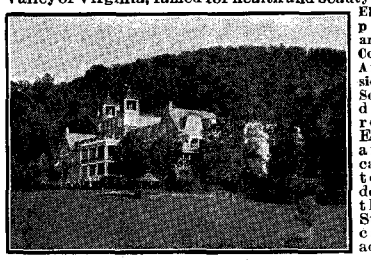

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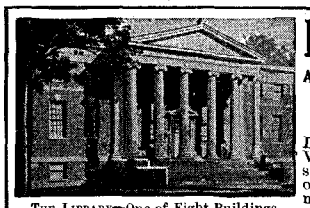

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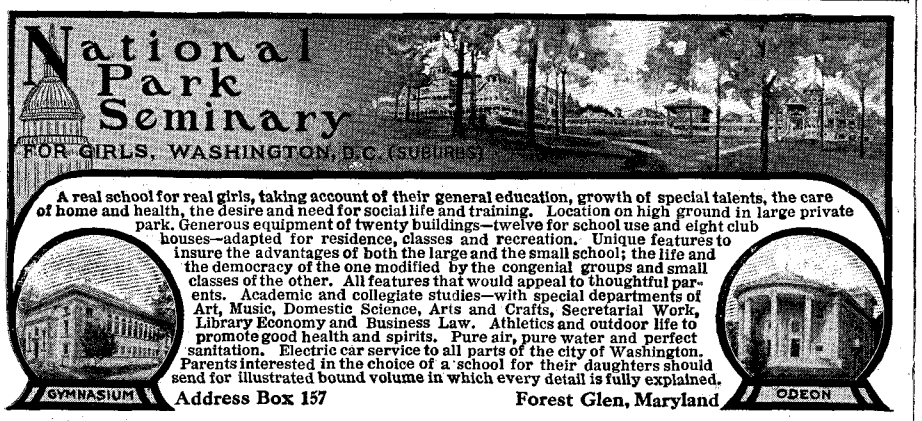

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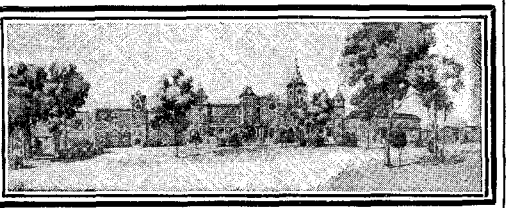

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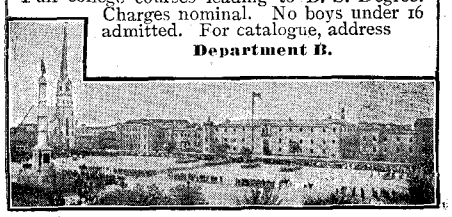

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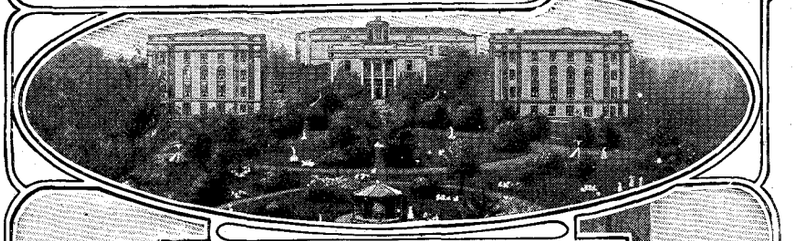

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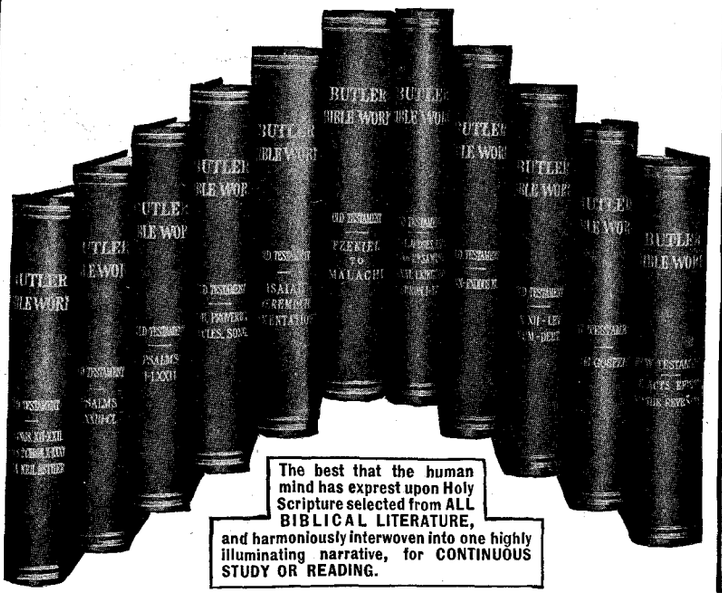

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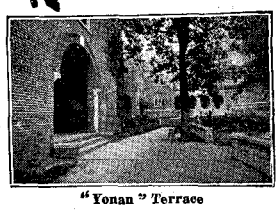

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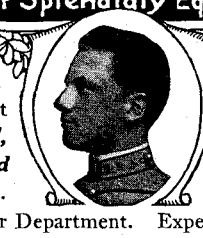

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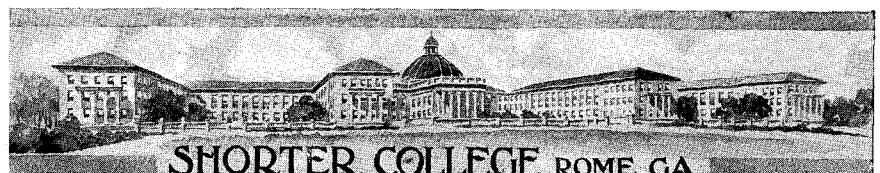

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

"ENTANGLING ALLIANCES" OF PEACE

THE CAUTIOUS father of our country who earnestly warned the young Republic against the danger of entering into entangling alliances with foreign nations might have been spared some of his anxiety had he foreseen that in these latter days the treaty-making power is chiefly concerning itself with the negotiation of treaties substituting arbitration for war and reciprocity for commercial barriers. Indeed, as many of the editors see it, the god of war will soon find his feet tangled up in a web of arbitration-treaties whose multiplication means the sure coming of permanent peace throughout the civilized world. When the British and Japanese diplomats, in renewing for ten years the present treaty between their respective nations, modified it so that it could in no way weaken the proposed British-American arbitration pact, they set up "a land-mark of the progress of peace and comity between nations." A land-mark, adds the Newark *News*, which "marks the taking root of what is essentially a new idea among the Powers." For,

"The Anglo-Japanese treaty was largely a treaty for war. Its modification marks the beginnings of a treaty of peace. . . . It is thus the first official recognition of a new basis of international understandings. A treaty primarily for war is modified by a treaty wholly for peace.

"President Taft can be given the honor of being the national Executive who first gave effective utterance to this new basis of peace. English officials have been the most forward in developing it, and to Great Britain belongs the credit of first making it an official part of the international life."

Under the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1905, in the event of war between America and Japan, Great Britain might have been bound to turn her arms against the United States, for Article II, now qualified, read as follows:

"If, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defense of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it."

Such possibility is averted and what is described in one newspaper account as a "tripartite arbitration arrangement" between the three nations is foreshadowed by the inclusion of the following paragraph in the revised British-Japanese treaty of alliance:

"Should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force."

Japan, say the Tokyo dispatches, decided on this step only after recognizing the impossibility of war with the United States, and after having decided to petition for opportunity to sign the British-American agreement so as to make it triangular. France, too, desires to draw up an arbitration treaty with us, and a Berlin correspondent writes that the German Foreign Office is seriously considering early negotiations with Washington for the same purpose.

The modification of the treaty between Japan and Great Britain does not mean a weakening of that compact, explains the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, but "an infinitely more important strengthening of the general 'insurance for peace,' of which the arbitration treaty will be the visible symbol." The revision is most gratifying to the New York *Tribune*, first because it eliminates any possibility of war with Japan, and in a "second and larger sense" because the "immensely important principle is established of the superiority of arbitration to alliance." Taking up this point, *The Tribune* continues:

"The treaty of arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States will be paramount to the treaty of defensive alliance between the United Kingdom and Japan. That means that diplomacy for peace-making is superior to diplomacy for war-making. The value of that to the world is obvious. It is objected, it is true, that any nation might use this principle as a means of evading the obligations of an ally simply by making a treaty of arbitration with the Power with which its ally was about to engage in war. That seems largely fantastic, but so far as it may be practical we should welcome it rather than deplore it, for surely no nation ought to enter a war in which it has no heart and no interest. If the result of this Anglo-Japanese example shall be to move nations generally to forsake offensive and defensive alliances in favor of compacts for the peaceful adjudication or arbitration of disputes, the world will be the gainer."

The much-discust question of the "control" of the Pacific is now in a fair way to settle itself, thinks the Indianapolis *News*. Moreover, we ought soon to see some influence on the military programs of the Powers involved. With war made practically impossible among Great Britain, France, the United States, and Japan, it seems to *The News* that there should be "fewer attacks of nerves." Then, if Germany comes into the agreement, "the reduction of armaments may no longer seem impossible of realization." The abolition of war will not, indeed, take place to-morrow, admits the New York *Evening Post*, but

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it insists that "a much better world than the present will come about by a steady increase in the list of national co-partnerships within which the impossibility of war is assumed as axiomatic." Moreover:

"It must be a source of legitimate pride to Americans that to this country has come the opportunity to take the lead in the steady weaving of the network of international peace. In some quarters the proposed treaty with Great Britain has been denounced as an artifice on the part of Britain to secure our aid, directly or indirectly, in her European quarrels. But when, simultaneously, we enter into arbitration compacts also with France and Germany, it must be apparent to any fair-minded man that our rôle will not be to share in European quarrels, but, from the very nature of the case, to exert our influence for peace. Pledged to two men to quarrel with neither, it would go hard if we could not do something to keep them from quarreling between themselves."

A similar emphasis is placed upon the convention recently signed at Washington by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan guaranteeing the preservation of the fur-seal herds in the northern Pacific for a period of fifteen years. The saving of the seals is in itself looked upon as no mean consummation, but far more important in the editorial eyes is the fact that four great nations can so easily arbitrate a serious question which has been an occasion of keen international dispute for more than forty years. Pelagic sealing is to stop, and the police-power of the great nations concerned is pledged to prohibit and punish it. But this is incidental, says the New York *World*:

"The convention would not have been signed if it alone had been considered. In other words, the seal question, while the original business of the International Seal Fur Conference, proved a test of the sentiment and policy of the foreign Powers concerned respecting future treaties. The strength of international public opinion in its insistence for the establishment of the world's peace was considered with deliberation, and the diplomats were ever mindful of this consideration, and finally decided to make concessions to this strong and growing sentiment."

Between the killing off of the seal herds in their rookeries at the Pribilof Islands by Americans, and their wholesale destruction at sea by the Japanese and Canadians, the day was already in sight, notes the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "when the fur seal would be seen no more on land and water." A conference was therefore called of representatives of the nations chiefly concerned. These were, continues the Brooklyn paper in its editorial summary of the results of the meeting, "the United States, as the largest producer of seal; Great Britain, as the only dyer of the fur, and as a producer through Canada's pelagic sealing, and Japan and Russia, the former as a pelagic sealer and very small producer, and the latter as the second producer in the business." The chief points of the treaty are thus set forth by *The Citizen*:

"An agreement to kill no more seal at sea for the coming fifteen years has been reached, and, to prevent the use of their flag by any one else, all the other maritime nations are to be asked to join in the agreement. Under it the United States and Russia are to kill seal in the rookeries under restricted conditions looking to the preservation of the race; and, to compensate Japan and Canada for the loss they will suffer by abandoning pelagic sealing, this country and Russia are to pay them a percentage of the rookeries catch. This is to be divided so that Canada will get ten per cent. of the Russian catch and fifteen per cent. of the American, while Japan is to get twenty per cent. of the Russian and fifteen of the American."

AND, OF COURSE, THERE ARE OTHERS.
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

MR. BRYAN'S LIST

ALTHO COMPARATIVELY few of the Democratic "presidential possibilities" mentioned in Mr. Bryan's *Commoner* have admitted that they would accept a nomination, the entire number find themselves confronted with a set of thirteen questions which the Nebraskan insists shall be answered before he will guarantee his support to any candidate. Mr. Bryan's "school session" has started, because certain of the listed candidates have already received their copies of the questions. Speaker Clark asserts that the country knows where he stands, and Gov. Woodrow Wilson stated in an interview that he was too busy to send his replies at present. Governor Marshall, of Indiana, is reported to have complied at once with Mr. Bryan's request. The New York *World* (Dem.) quotes a Southern Congressman as saying that thirteen is an unlucky number of queries, and that a fourteenth should be asked of Mr. Bryan himself: "Will you support the man that the party names?" However this may be answered, it is now generally assumed that the Bryan following in the party will be asked to support another than their "peerless leader." But there is one candidate whom Mr. Bryan will neither support nor mention. He is Governor Harmon, of Ohio; and that Mr. Bryan should set forty candidates against him establishes a new popular ratio.

The candidates mentioned most prominently by Mr. Bryan are Governors Folk and Wilson, and Speaker Clark, closely followed by Governor Smith, of Georgia; Governor Marshall, of Indiana or Governor Dix, of New York; Senator Culberson of Texas; Governor Shafroth, of Colorado or Governor Foss, of Massachusetts; Congressman James, of Kentucky; and Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina. About thirty other Democrats were complimented by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's questionary, issued with the hope that those who receive it "will pardon the intrusion, which was caused by an earnest desire to promote the cause of true Democracy," asks for expressions on "tariff for revenue only"; "free raw material and revenue only on manufactured goods"; "the element of protection in the revision of the tariff"; "constitutional spheres of the three Government branches"; "the Standard Oil decision and 'unreasonable restraint of trade'"; "repeal of criminal clause of Antitrust Law"; "popular election of Senators"; "income tax"; "independence for the Philippines"; "publicity of campaign contributions"; "States' rights"; "labor planks of 1908, strict regulation of railroads, the Aldrich currency scheme, asset currency, establishment of a central bank, and a law compelling banks to insure depositors."

This list of questions has not brought so much discussion, however, as the omission of Governor Harmon's name in *The Commoner's* list of available Democratic candidates. Mr.

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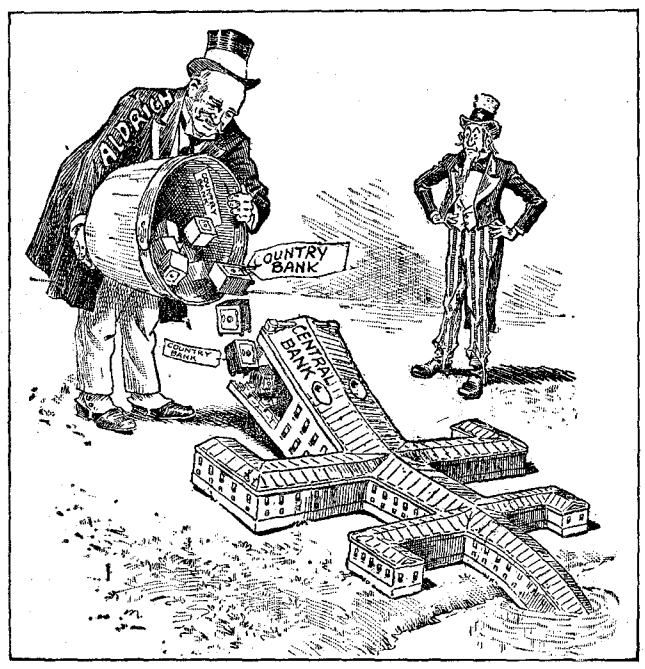

SENATOR ALDRICH'S PET.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

THIS PLAN IS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY, NOT FOR ANY SPECIAL INTERESTS—
TAFT
MONEY POWER
ALDRICH CURRENCY PLAN
COMMON PEOPLE

HANDING IT TO HIM.

—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American.*

UNKIND VIEWS OF PUBLIC BENEFACTORS.

Bryan can not see that Governor Harmon belongs in the political whirlpool even as a "last straw," and carefully forgets him in running over forty other names. The reason is found in another article in *The Commoner:*

"If it be assumed that Mr. Taft is to be renominated by the Republicans, the Democratic party, if it would enter the campaign with hope of success, must nominate a candidate who is known to be truly progressive, one known to be a champion of human rights as against property rights. Harmon is not such a man."

Altho this is Mr. Bryan's present attitude, he "will be very glad to be able to recognize Governor Harmon in the fall of 1912," declared Senator Pomerene of Ohio when *The Commoner's* list was shown to him. "Governor Harmon is far and away in the lead of all the other Presidential candidates at this time and he will stay there—whether Bryan is for or against him." Noting Governor Marshall's ready acquiescence in fully answering the Bryan catechism, the New York *Evening Post* suggests ironically: "We believe the person whose answers are the first to be received gets the touring-car or the player-piano. . . . It looks as tho Governor Marshall were already as good as nominated." The length of the Bryan list is due to the desire to make Governor Harmon's name conspicuous by its absence, avers the Washington *Star* (Ind.) It is a safe enough prediction, in the opinion of the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), that Governor Harmon will not receive a copy of these thirteen questions. We read:

"We all know how Mr. Bryan would answer his own questions, but he has not yet admitted that he is 'in the attitude of a candidate.' We also know how the genuine Democrat, like Governor Harmon, would answer some of the Bryan questions. But Governor Harmon's name was omitted from Mr. Bryan's list of availables. That spares him the necessity of taking the witness-stand."

Many anti-Bryan papers are harping on this Harmon incident and pointing joyfully to the recent repudiation of Mr. Bryan at Omaha because he is alleged to have bolted the party last fall in a Nebraska election; but it is to be noted that comparatively few of the Democratic papers are indulging in lengthy comment. Meanwhile, presidential nomination gossip goes on apace. A New York *Times* dispatch quotes John H. Hinemon, a presidential elector from Arkansas, as declaring that the West is strongly in sympathy with the candidacy of Governor Wilson, and Mr. Watterson's paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), offers the New Jersey Governor as a "presidential possibility." The Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania indorsed Governor Wilson only last week. Correspondence from Washington hints that Speaker Clark may step aside in favor of ex-Governor Folk, and should this happen, the development of strength for Folk would be interesting to watch. Candidates will have an opportunity to observe which way the wind is blowing, however, when "presidential primaries" are held in North Dakota March 19, 1912; Wisconsin April 2; Nebraska April 17; Oregon April 19; and New Jersey May 28. These results, say many writers, will practically determine who the nominee is to be.

Among the papers to dissect the Nebraskan's questions is the New York *Times*, a pronounced anti-Bryan paper. It says:

"It is as an examiner, not as a witness, that Mr. Bryan appears in court with his *Commoner* questions. Most of them are easy even for the least experienced candidate. Any Democrat could answer his tariff question offhand. When he asks, 'Do you believe that the three branches of the Government are co-ordinate and that each one should keep within its constitutional sphere?' we imagine that most candidates would say yes without much hesitation. The Constitution will back them up in their affirmative answer. Mr. Bryan's motive in putting this simple query appears when he challenges each and every candidate to say whether he approves 'the recent Standard Oil decision wherein the United States Supreme Court legislated the word "unreasonable" into the Sherman Antitrust act.' Any man with a bee in his bonnet would be privileged to answer that the Supreme Court did nothing of the kind; that it read nothing into the act, but merely performed its judicial duty by giving a reasonable construction to the act, the first it has ever received. Only the lawyers will be upset by Mr. Bryan's next question, 'Do you believe that, in view of the Supreme Court legislation, Congress should make it clear that all restraint of trade is unreasonable?' Congress did make that perfectly clear in the act of 1890. Any and every restraint of trade is 'unreasonable' and Congress did very properly make it unlawful. The lawyers, however, whose minds have been muddled by years of futile effort to draw the distinction between reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade, a distinction which can not possibly exist, will be troubled by this question. Mr. Bryan himself, as he shows in an article he has recently written upon the Standard Oil decision, has less understanding of what

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the act means and what the decision means than any candidate possibly could have.

"'Do you favor the income tax?' is one of Mr. Bryan's questions, and 'Do you believe in the support of State Governments in all their rights?' is another. No man who believed in one could believe in the other. He must either cleave to the income tax and forsake the rights of the States, or vice versa."

MR. WICKERSHAM'S PLAN TO FIX PRICES

IT MUST CHAGRIN the Progressives, says a Washington correspondent, to find that in their progress toward radicalism they have been left completely behind by an Attorney-General they have loved to describe as "representing the interests." Few if any of our most advanced statesmen have gone so far as to suggest a commission to regulate prices, as the Interstate Commerce Commission regulates railway rates, until Attorney-General Wickersham suggested it at Duluth on the 19th, in an address before the Minnesota State Bar Association. We may come to such regulation eventually, just as we have come to other kinds of governmental interference that used to be undreamed, but it must be said that the Attorney-General's idea has not as yet aroused any whirlwind of enthusiasm. The New York *Sun* and *Herald*, which usually speak for the business interests, and the New York *World* and Philadelphia *North American*, which usually criticize those interests, all join in condemning it.

LA FOLLETTE'S IDEA OF WICKERSHAM.

A sketch from *La Follette's Weekly*.

As prices are no longer regulated by the law of supply and demand, Mr. Wickersham argues, the public can protect itself only by regulating them by commission. He recalls Judge Gary's plea for Federal supervision of the trusts, without naming him, but remarks that with the great corporations, "it is a case of any port in a shipwreck." They prefer to continue even under Federal supervision than to disintegrate. But "there are other reasons for such regulation." As the Interstate Commerce Law declares that railway rates shall be reasonable and impartial, "a similar rule might be declared by Congress with respect to the prices of commodities the subject of interstate commerce." Moreover

"We have become accustomed to the regulation of rates of transportation, but the suggestion that prices of commodities be regulated by Congress seems novel and radical. Yet the principle on which the regulation of transportation rates is based is simply that when property is used in a manner to make it of public consequence and affects the community at large, it becomes clothed with a public use and may be controlled by the public for the common good. In the early days in some parts of the country statutes were enacted to regulate the business of millers and the rates they might charge for grinding. At that time it was a matter of public concern that every farmer should have the right to have his corn ground at a reasonable rate.

"So to-day the conduct of the great commerce on staple articles among the States is become a matter of public consequence, and the courts have upheld legislation regulating it and prescribing some of the conditions under which it may be carried on. To require, as one of these conditions, that prices for commodities dealt in in interstate commerce must be reasonable only involves a new application of the same principle."

Prices now depend more on the tariff and on agreements among the principal producers than upon the law of supply and demand, says the Attorney-General, so

"In this view, it is certainly not unreasonable that the purchasing public should desire to have some part in determining the price it is to pay—in like manner as has been recognized to be just with respect to the cost of transportation."

At present, too, there is so dim a borderland of uncertainty between legal and illegal methods of business that he believes "the supervision of a Federal commission is certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary." But having argued so strongly for the regulation of prices, he casts doubt on his own plan by saying:

"In theory it would seem that such a commission should have some power over prices, but the practical difficulties in the way of so exercising such power as not to inflict a greater evil than that it is intended to cure are so great as perhaps to be insurmountable."

Mr. Wickersham is making a bid for popularity, thinks the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), but the Insurgent Republican New York *Press* does not think he will get it. He is "Taft's heaviest handicap," says *The Press*, and a "first-class blunder" was made when he was "taken from the offices of Sugar Trust counsel to administer the law against monopoly." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) treats his plan in this satirical vein:

"With a Federal commission to fix the prices of everything,

THE OFFICIAL MERRY-GO-ROUND.

"They're after him!" —Wisa in the Newark *News*.

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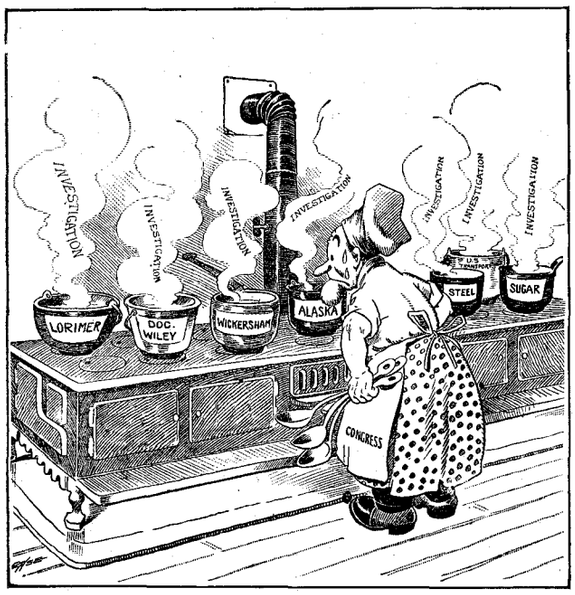
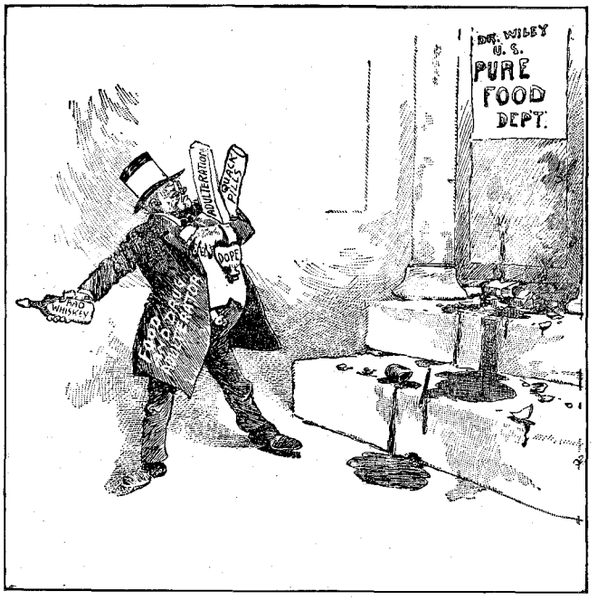


TOO MANY BROTHS SPOIL THE COOK.
—Rehse in the New York *Evening Mail.*



UNDER FIRE.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

ON THE FIRING LINE.

a few giant corporations would only have to fix the commission and the American people would be properly fixt. We would then need only to have another horde of Federal appointees to pry into every man's private affairs to fix the amount he should be taxed on his income 'from whatever source derived'—from hard earned savings, the work of his brain, or his daily labor—to make us all happy citizens of a thoroughly remodeled 'free Republic'!"

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) observes that "his remedy for monopoly is more monopoly," and "he would minimize the evils of centralization by more centralization." And it goes on to say:

"Mr. Wickersham failed to paint the picture of the consequences of Government-controlled monopoly. If the Government fixes prices it must practically guarantee profits; it must govern all the conditions of business. It must crush competition and forbid freedom of trade. The control of the Government by monopolists and emperors of finance which is now an occasional scandal would become an established rule. The men who now determine capitalization and fix prices would continue to do both, backed by Government approval and power. In the partnership of the monopolists and the Government for the control of all business we would have a bastard socialism from the oppression of which State ownership would be a happy refuge.

"We beg to remind Mr. Wickersham that the people are moving in the opposite direction. They demand the destruction of monopoly and the restoration of freedom of trade. They demand the wiping out of tariff iniquities. They demand the personal prosecution and punishment of monopolists. They anticipate the return of voluntary cooperation with individual responsibility under the laws—the true conditions of democratic government.

"If the work of the Department of Justice is a farce, if President Taft agrees with his Attorney-General that antitrust laws are useless and that legalized monopoly is the ultimate goal, the Administration is indeed the instrument of 'my policies'; it is an unsuspected promoter of the Bryan-Roosevelt New Nationalism and of the Gary scheme of protected monopoly with a world-wide scope."

The next thing after the control of prices would be the control of wages, say the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.). The Philadelphia paper doubts if Mr. Wickersham has "the least rudimentary understanding of any economic question," and *The Times* takes this forward look:

"If the Government set out to fix, regulate, and control prices of manufactured products entering into interstate commerce, it could not in logic and reason refrain from fixing the price of labor. Then, indeed, there would be trouble. Even the most courageous and Socialistic of statesmen would shrink from proposing a law having that scope. But a law that would not bring labor within the control of the Commission would be flagrantly partial and unjust. It would, indeed, be unworkable. To exclude labor from 'the statement of the problem' would forfeit any conclusion reached. That is one of many reasons why there is little probability that a Commission such as Mr. Wickersham discusses will be established."

A favorable view of the Wickersham idea, however, appears in the Newark *News* (Ind.), which says:

"Objection has been raised to the plan to regulate the prices of the products of industrial enterprise on the ground that it would be too elaborate and intricate an undertaking. It should be borne in mind, however, that the proposal does not involve the fixing of prices in the first instance, any more than the regulation of railway rates involves the making of rates in the first instance. The railways make their own rates, and the Interstate Commerce Commission intervenes only when, from complaint or of its own knowledge, it has ground for believing a rate unreasonable or discriminatory, and even then the carrier is entitled to a hearing. In similar fashion, it should be possible for an interstate trade commission, acting as an administrative tribunal, to pass upon the reasonableness of prices whenever there is reason to believe that advantage has been taken, in the relaxation of competitive checks, of the opportunity to base charges solely upon what the traffic will bear.

"There is no denying, of course, that the proposal is a far-reaching one, or that it would entail further centralization of governmental power, the risk of bureaucratic evils, and the possibility of political manipulation. But what the country must consider is whether the advantages will not outweigh the drawbacks, as they assuredly do in the regulation of public utilities in the narrower sense. After all, there is no cure for the abuse of interstate industrial enterprise which does not involve reliance upon Federal power; there is no way of applying that power except through bureaucratic channels; there is no administrative undertaking that does not admit of political demoralization. Rather than dread the perversion of these means of public protection, would it not be better to insist that the public service shall be raised to a standard high enough to render the public interests safe? Is it not possible that as the responsibility of public service becomes greater, public servants will be found who will measure up to the requirements?"

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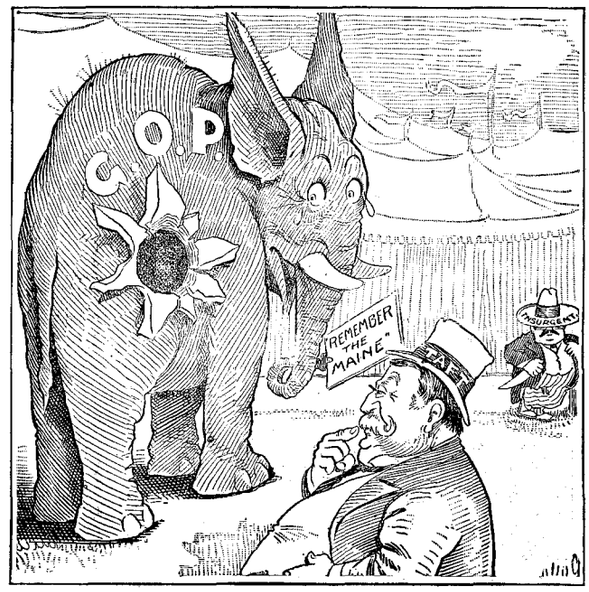
A BAD BIT OF THE TRAIL.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



FROM WITHIN OR WITHOUT?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

WHY HE WORRIES.

MORE LIGHT ON THE "MAINE"

THE NEW EVIDENCE of an outside explosion that has come to light in exploring the wreck of the battleship *Maine* has caused something of a reversal of earlier opinions. Perhaps the country was right after all in blaming some unknown Spaniard for it, many are now saying. Dispatches from Havana state that "the double bottom of the *Maine* is greatly elevated above its normal position, apparently giving confirmatory evidence of a tremendous exterior explosion, and that a curved piece of steel has been found in the confused mass of wreckage surrounding the bow that is believed to be what Ensign Powelson identified before the Sampson Court of Inquiry as part of the keel." All of which leads the New York *Times* to conclude that the Sampson Court's decision has been justified by the facts. Says *The Times*:

"When the Sampson Board of Inquiry made, a few days after the sinking of the *Maine*, an examination of the wreck as nearly complete as the facilities at its command permitted, the members reached the conclusion, founded chiefly on the reports of divers, that the ship was destroyed by a submarine bomb, the explosion of which had exploded two or more of the *Maine's* own magazines. In other words, they found that there had been both outside and inside explosions, the latter doing the greater part of the damage to the hull, but itself the direct consequence of the former, and therefore not to be regarded as a causative factor in the case.

"The board exprest no opinion as to who placed or fired the bomb, and that question remains unanswered to this day. Of the many stories that have been told, some implicating the Spanish authorities of the island and some the revolutionists, none has been supported by evidence even to the point of plausibility, and all have ultimately been dismissed as mere inventions. . . . The findings of the Sampson Board, the accuracy of which has been so often doubted or denied, are not impugned, but vindicated. All can now see what the divers dimly saw—parts of the keel and bottom blown upward through the ship's decks. This can mean only one thing, and the one thing is an initiatory outside explosion."

Gathering encouragement from early comments by American editors, the Madrid *La Correspondencia de España* suggests that the United States Government "publicly proclaim Spanish innocence in the explosion," to which the Harrisburg *Telegraph* readily replies, "If we are to maintain toward other nations the attitude of legal fairness which we insist on in our own courts, we must give Spain the benefit of the doubt." But practical certainty should precede apologies, and Spain can wait, thinks the New York *Tribune*. To quote:

"The demand of *La Correspondencia* is premature, obviously, because the wreck of the *Maine* has not yet been fully uncovered. No complete inspection of it has yet been made or is yet possible. . . . Our Spanish friends will certainly agree with us in thinking that final judgment should not be given until final disclosures are made."

Further disclosures are confidently expected by many editors, and it is with this hope that editors are now more conservative. Meanwhile, the Government engineers are bending to their task and the *Maine's* keel is gradually emerging from the mud. A complete report will eventually be made by the authorities, unless, as has been suggested, the cofferdam should collapse and effectively bury evidence that is already conflicting enough.

LA FOLLETTE'S CHALLENGE

THAT OPEN WARFARE between Republicans and Republicans, for which the Democrats have been hopefully watching during many months of mutual recrimination between "stand-patters" and "insurgents," is now on, in the opinion of the press. Now that Senator La Follette has opened fire with a deliberate and acrid attack upon the deeds, purposes, and motives of the Taft Administration, he has "severed the last tie that binds the insurgents to the party of Republicanism and Taft," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.). This means, adds *The Post*, a bitter contest "to be waged to the last ditch," "a fight for the control of the party which will be decided on the floor of the national convention, with the alternative of a bolt in the event of the Administration being sustained by that body." Further:

"This ultimatum of the Wisconsin Senator removes the last hope of the stand-patters that the insurgents would be driven into the fold; there can be no peace now, and a revolt is inevitable; in view of the fearful arraignment of the President a split can not be avoided, and there is but one course open to the independent wing of the party, and that is to aline itself under the banner of La Follette and wage unremitting warfare on President Taft and those who stand with him in the regular or stand-pat camp of the party. . . . It is clear that the Administration and its advisers did not count on the trodden

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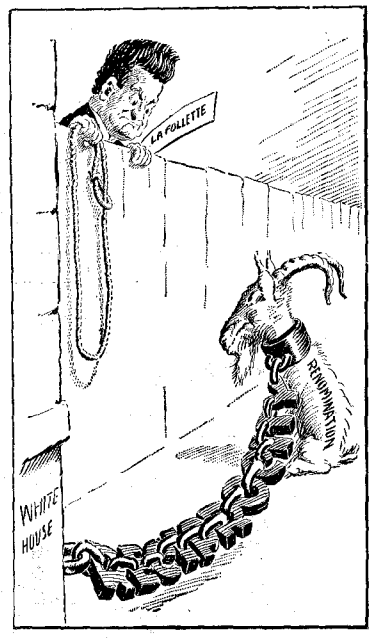
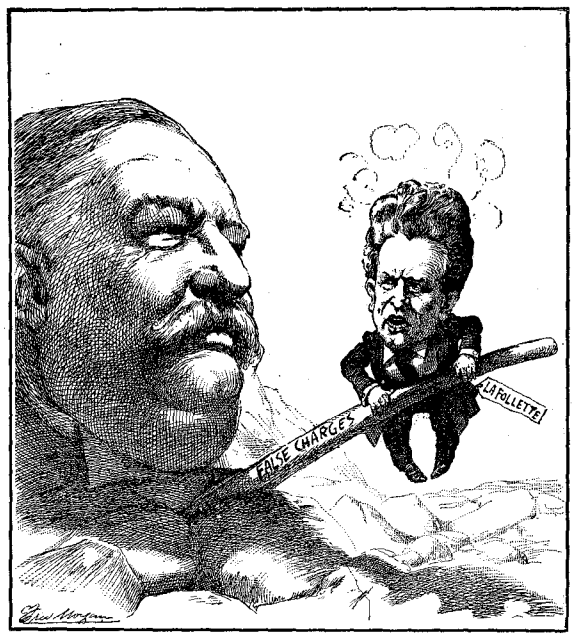
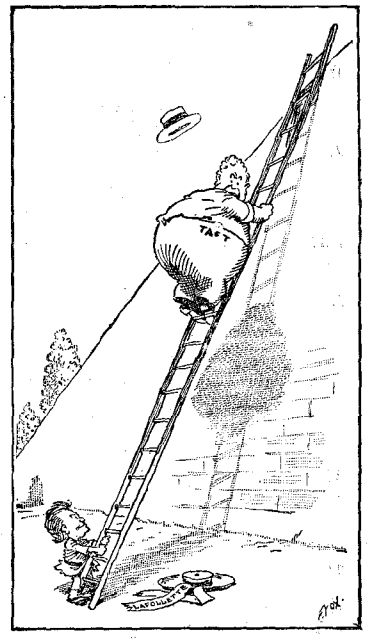


IN TAFT'S BACK YARD.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.



TRYING TO MAKE POLITICAL CAPITAL.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



THE 1912 PRESIDENTIAL LADDER.
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

INSURGENT "UPLIFT" MOVEMENTS.

worm turning under the heel; they underestimated the influence of La Follette and his trusty followers, and are now face to face with the most serious division that has confronted the Republican organization in a generation."

The Senator's services in thus clearing the political atmosphere are welcomed even by his adversaries, the hostile Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) remarking that there is this to be said in favor of his speech: "It is a good thing that he has come out plainly." Tho the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is certain that "at this rate the collapse of the insurgent movement can not be far away," other papers do not minimize the strength of the opposition Mr. Taft will find within the ranks of his own party. We are reminded by the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) that "several States are to declare their presidential preferences at primaries next year, and among these are some in which Mr. La Follette has a fair chance to capture the larger popular vote." Among the States he may hope to enlist on his side, the Providence paper thinks, are North Dakota, Oregon, and Nebraska, "so that well in advance of the national convention we may find him formally indorsed by a considerable number of his fellow citizens as their first choice for the chief magistracy." Still, *The Journal* believes that Republican sentiment is really behind Mr. Taft:

"The insurgents have discredited themselves by their opposition to reciprocity, while the President, whatever errors he may have committed during the early months of his Administration through excessive reliance upon the Old Guard, has put himself at the forefront of the Progressive movement, so far at least as the vital issue of the tariff is concerned. The insurgents may argue that the reciprocity agreement with Canada is illogical in its various omissions and inclusions; but the best answer to such an argument is Governor Wilson's breezy avowal that he does not care a peppercorn for logic. The public desires that this agreement shall be carried through; it sees in it the entering wedge for a comprehensive reform of the tariff; and the more Senator La Follette fulminates against it the more he will injure his own cause."

Little is to be feared from Senator La Follette and his backers in the national convention that meets next summer, agrees the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.). There "he is sure to be beaten." But the campaign which follows that convention will find La Follette "in open and violent opposition to the Republican candidate," and *The Telegraph* adds a word of warning:

"It is this fight which La Follette is preparing to make between June and November that President Taft and his advisers can not afford to ignore. The battle may be insignificant or disastrous, but it is inevitable, and if the Democratic party should make a tactical mistake of nominating a Harmon instead of a Wilson, a 'reactionary' instead of a 'conservative,' it is evident to all political students that the success of the Taft campaign will be menaced by the warfare which was declared by La Follette in the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Taft may have been wise or foolish in attempting to ignore La Follette in the past. But the challenge has been issued and wise men do not ignore their able enemies."

This "challenge" was made in the shape of a long-heralded anti-reciprocity speech on July 13, in which the Canadian agreement was denounced as violating "every principle of reciprocity" and "every tariff principle and platform promise upon which William H. Taft was elected President of the United States." After scoring the measure as a "little brother to the Payne-Aldrich Bill," which even its chief sponsor admits "promises nothing for the consumer," the speaker proceeded to charge the President with a long list of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Mr. Taft is accused of deserting the Roosevelt policies, especially that of conservation, of placing in his Cabinet men devoted to the interests, of responsibility for the Alaskan scandals, of "surrendering" to Cannon and Aldrich, of supporting the Payne Tariff and of foisting on the country a so-called reciprocity agreement which is "cruelly unjust to 33,000,000 people engaged in and dependent upon agriculture." To quote the speaker's words:

"Heir to the Roosevelt policies, as a presidential candidate, Mr. Taft was a pronounced Progressive and the leading and most enthusiastic Roosevelt champion from the first to the last day of the campaign. . . . Three months after he was inaugurated he seemed to have forgotten that there ever had been any well-known Roosevelt policies.

"He had no sooner taken his oath of office than he sacrificed the Progressive cause for the support of Aldrich and Cannon and their reactionary program.

"Rebuked at the polls in the election of 1910, he foolishly tried to buy back with post-office appointments the support of the Progressives in Congress, which he had lost when he abandoned Progressive policies. In the same spirit he is now seeking to regain the lost confidence of the public by Cabinet changes in the hope that the people will forget.

"The President's course has been vacillating and without definite policy, because apparently there has been throughout

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his Administration no deep conviction other than the hour makes appear expedient."

While this utterance seems to the Progressive Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) to be "a clear, dignified, damningly temperate marshaling of recorded facts," "fraught with a mighty meaning," other editors, even among Progressive Republicans, place a much lower estimate on it. This "vicious attack" will not worry either Mr. Taft or his friends, thinks the Sacramento *Union* (Ind. Rep.), and it could only be made more complete "by a seconding speech from the lips of Lorimer, Stephenson, Bailey, Smoot, or one of the other Senators so intensely devoted to the common weal and who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with La Follette." It is Senator La Follette at his worst, agrees the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.). La Follette attacks Taft because he sees the ground being cut out from under his feet in the President's leadership in real progressive accomplishment, and hence, remarks the Minneapolis *Journal* (Ind. Rep.), "his chagrin, and from chagrin proceed wrath and hate." Another independent Republican paper, the Fall River *Herald*, accounts for it thus: "Mr. La Follette has a grouch and an overmastering ambition to become President of the Republic. The two don't trot well in double harness." He lost his birthright of leadership of the Progressive movement when he entered the fight against reciprocity, likewise comments the Toledo *Blade* (Ind. Rep.):

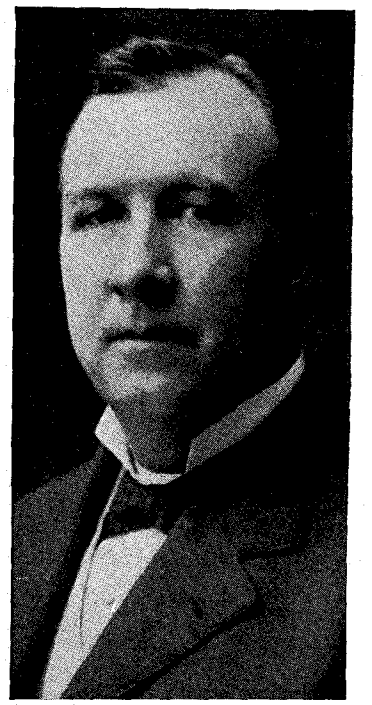
"The reformer has been found to have a Sunday side-door. The chariot has developed a flat wheel. . . . . .

"Fortunately for the Progressive movement—the real Progressive movement—the Wisconsin Senator's Sunday side-door and flat-wheel have been discovered to public gaze in time to prevent his downfall from public esteem resulting seriously to the great cause he has misrepresented. The Progressive movement will go forward. It must. But Mr. La Follette will not lead it."

HOKE SMITH'S DUAL RÔLE

BITTER REMARKS are pretty sure to be heard when one man persists in occupying two highly desirable offices at once. His rivals compare him with the dog in the manger, and inform the public that he is neglecting one duty or the other, and betraying the public weal. The object of all this obloquy, in the mean time, has the pleasant thrill of double possession, and the feeling that his critics would be only too happy to be in his shoes. That was the situation when David B. Hill was Governor of New York State and Senator, too, for a short time. Now Governor Hoke Smith, of Georgia, has been elected Senator and is being loudly requested by his foes to surrender one office or the other. Democratic papers urge him to go to Washington to aid the Democratic minority in the upper house, while Republican papers point out that his duty is to stay and govern his State. The Charleston (S. C.) *Post* (Dem.) observes that altho his political credit seems unlimited in Georgia, he is "straining his account very severely," and the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.) accuses him of insincerity, and says he was "running on his straw legs for Governor and on his real legs for Senator." He was sworn in as Governor on July 1, and elected Senator on July 12. Senator Terrell, who has been filling an *ad interim* appointment in the Senate since the death of Senator Clay, now resigns and demands that Governor Smith come to Washington at once, but the Governor explains that he wishes to carry out preelection pledges, and says it will take him until December 1 to do so. In the mean time, Georgia is without a junior Senator, and close votes are expected soon on important measures. Senator Martin, of Virginia, leader of the Senate Democrats, has notified Mr. Smith that he is needed, but the latter holds out, and also refuses to accept Senator Terrell's resignation. Mr. Terrell's name has been stricken from the Senate roll, however, and he has ceased to draw his pay.

The controversy is due largely to political alinements of several years' duration. Governor Smith came into prominence as Secretary of the Interior in the Cleveland Administration, and his next triumph was to defeat Editor Clark Howell for Governor in 1906, with anticorporation legislation one of his platform planks. On taking office he dismissed Joseph M. Brown from the Railroad Commission; but Brown sought vindication in 1908, and with the help of a panic slogan of "Brown and Bread — Hoke and Hard Times," was elected Governor over his rival. Smith entered the arena again last year, and in turn defeated Brown; but with Smith nestled snugly in a Senatorship, Brown is expected to run again, with strong support. Mr. Terrell, Hoke Smith's Nemesis in Georgia politics and a loyal Brown supporter, was appointed Senator by Governor Brown at a time when Mr. Smith, it is said, would have liked to receive the toga. Smith's defeat of Terrell and a string of candidates for the Senate, however, evens things up again. This latest Smith triumph causes the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) and other papers to hint that Senator Smith is of presidential caliber, and the Washington *Post* (Ind.) to remark that "Hoke Smith is a name to be conjured with in the North." But Senator Smith's hands are full at home just now watching for the enemies who are trying to "smoke him out of the State," for the legislature has been appealed to by the opposition.



HOKE SMITH,

Who does not intend to go to Washington to take his seat in the Senate until he has made himself felt as Georgia's chief executive.

Should a situation develop in Washington, whereby the vote of Mr. Smith would be needed for the passage of legislation pending in the Senate, he would, according to an "authoritative" statement reported in the Atlanta *Constitution*, immediately resign the governorship and take his seat as United States Senator from Georgia. Unless it is "demonstrated conclusively" to him that one more Democratic vote is needed, he declares that he will continue to discharge his duties as Governor until December. The Governor is said by the Georgia papers to have been carefully looking into the situation at the national capital with regard to the probable vote on all important measures before the Senate. He is quoted as being quite positive that all of these "will either be passed or defeated by such a majority that one vote more or less will be of no consequence."

It is unfortunate that the question should have been complicated with political discussion, thinks the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.), for "it is one of law," and Senator Terrell's *ad interim* term "expired with the meeting of the legislature." The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), a consistent Hoke Smith supporter, can not refrain, however, from seeing the political side when it says in a general review of the situation:

"It is the old proverb exemplified again, 'We have piped unto you and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not wept.' In other words, it is impossible to please the folks that haven't got the votes."

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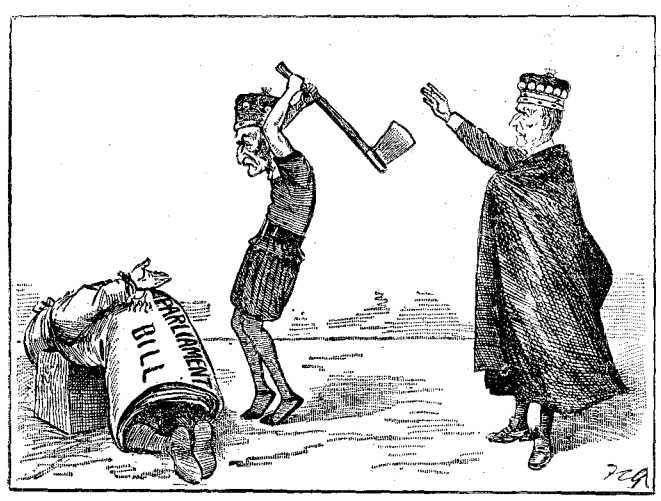
FOREIGN COMMENT

ENGLAND'S LATEST REVOLUTION

EVEN WHILE the British House of Lords were trying to save some few shreds of power last week by amending Premier Asquith's bill, the press of their own party practically admitted that in the end they would accept this measure that is to make the Commons supreme and reduce the Lords to a merely advisory body. Lord Lansdowne de-



A "GRAVE AMENDMENT."

VISCOUNT MORLEY—"This is murder!"
LORD LANSDOWNE—"Not a bit of it! I'm only trying to remove the objectionable features."
—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

clared they would oppose the Asquith measure "as long as they were free agents," which was taken to mean that they would no longer be "free agents" when the threat of creating five hundred new Peers to pass the bill was definitely held over their heads. Lord Morley, representing the Asquith Government, said he hoped the Lords would pass the measure "without further social shock," and his hearers understood this as a veiled hint that if they persisted in trying to amend it, half a thousand new coronets would enter their chamber to defeat them, which would certainly be a "social shock" of the first order. The British are said to "dearly love a Lord," but they do not seem to love them enough to want five hundred more. Too much nobility is evidently considered a calamity.

The amendment which Lord Lansdowne unsuccessfully tried to add to the Veto Bill (so called because it will end the Peers' power to veto bills passed by the Commons) would have modified it very materially and would have weakened its most important provision, specified as Clause ii. This clause in Mr. Asquith's measure provides:

"1. That Money Bills shall become law without the assent of the Lords.
"2. That all other bills shall become law, tho rejected by the Lords, if passed by the Commons in three consecutive sessions within a minimum of two years."

Lord Lansdowne's Amendment aimed to exclude from the operation of this clause any bill:

"(*a*) which affects the existence of the Crown or the Protestant succession thereto; or
"(*b*) which establishes a National Parliament or Assembly or a National Council in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, or England, with legislative powers therein; or
"(*c*) which has been referred to the [proposed] Joint Committee [of fifteen], and which in their opinion raises an issue of great gravity upon which the judgment of the country has not been sufficiently ascertained."

The Joint Committee was to be a body of fifteen men, seven to be elected by each House, the fifteenth being the Premier, who would preside. The idea was that it should act as umpire on measures which caused a deadlock.

The London *Times*, which professes to be independent, spoke with considerable impatience of the furious opposition which this amendment met with in the Liberal ranks and with unwonted decision and severity said in its defense that as for Mr. Asquith, the Liberals and Home Rulers:

"They would not consent to except even the existence of the Monarchy, the Protestant Succession, or the integrity of the United Kingdom from liability to be terminated by the caprice of any chance majority in a single House, and without the slightest reference to the wishes of the nation. Lord Lansdowne's amendment represents the bare *minimum* of the protection required for the fundamental liberties of the subject, as well as for the stability of our institutions. Without it the Parliament Bill leaves us without any safeguard against any attack that it may please an avowedly hostile Nationalist Party to make upon anything that the English people hold dear, while the conduct of the Government shows that men can always be found to sell our liberties to that party in return for a lease of power."

The Conservative *Morning Post* spoke with keen contempt of the "effrontery" which the Liberals showed in demanding that "they and they alone shall be empowered to shape the fundamental institutions of the country in whatever fashion may be best suited to their interests." They resist all "attempt to reach an honorable compromise." "What the Liberals demand is unconditional surrender." But they are "wofully mistaken" if they think the people will endure this, and allow them "to ride roughshod over their opponents." Even if the Liberals succeed in their present measures, a general election will teach them a much-needed lesson, says this aristocratic organ, with the result described as follows:

"Unionists will never rest until they have restored the ancient safeguards of the Constitution, and restored them in such a form that they will provide an impregnable barrier against any further revolutions. The people will not be long in realizing how they have been tricked and duped by those who have been pretending to act in their name. Whenever Government by Single Chamber has been tried it has been rapidly discarded, and never was there an assembly less fitted

NO SURRENDER AT PRESENT.

FIRST PEER—"What about the white flag?"
SECOND PEER—"Well, I dare say it 'll come to that in the end; but we might as well loose off this stuff first."
—*Punch* (London).

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to be invested with arbitrary power than the House of Commons of the present day. The rigidity of the party system and the ever-growing restrictions on debate render it more and more improbable that the majority whipt together by the Government can be accepted as a faithful interpreter of the will of the people. A system which entrusts the most vital interests of the nation to the caprice of an uncontrolled Assembly is one to which Englishmen at least will never submit."

"The Peers and their sympathizers in the Commons have put their backs to the wall," declares the Conservative *Pall Mall Gazette* (London), "only in the face of calculated insult and contumely." The Liberals are wrong in considering "the House of Lords a Gilded Chamber of nonentities." "The gutter supporters of the Government" must be put in the minority.

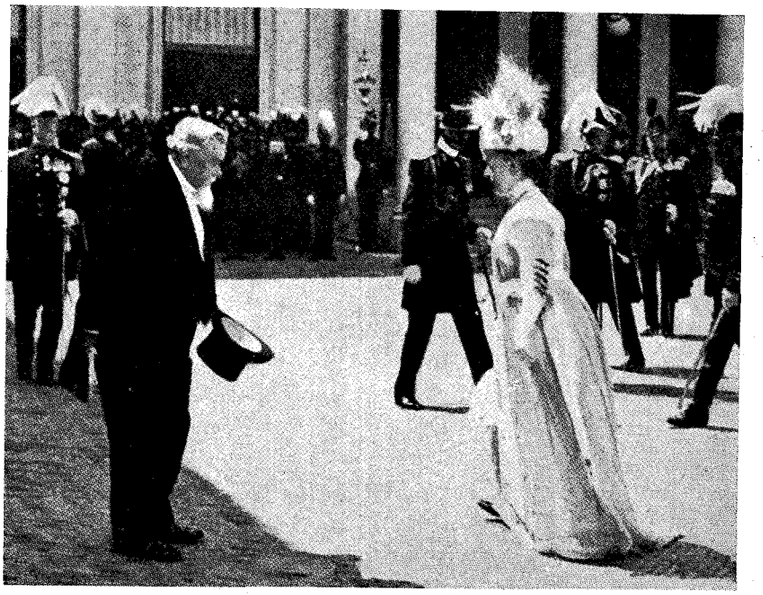
But the Liberals stood firm in their insistence that the bill must not be amended, and the Liberal *Westminster Gazette* (London) urged the Peers to submit gracefully to the inevitable. Thus we read:

"There is nothing we desire less than that the Peers should be mortified or humiliated in the final stages of this controversy, and we see neither mortification nor humiliation in a plain acknowledgment that after a stiff fight the battle has gone against them in this round. But we confess we should be doubtful whether the same could be said if the closing scene was a confused attempt to evade this acknowledgment and to shift the responsibility for the necessary result of their own action onto other shoulders than their own. There is only one constitutional course for the Peers, when it is acknowledged that their resistance can be overborne, and that is the acquiescence 'as honorable men' which Lord Lansdowne counseled last year on the Budget, and any action which compels the use of the reserve powers of the Constitution becomes at that point unconstitutional."

The most extremely antagonistic views of the Lansdowne Amendment are to be found in such papers as *The Daily News* (London), which calls the attempt to add the Amendment a "comedy." The idea of Lord Lansdowne is "the most preposterous farce even a bankrupt party has ever launched upon an amused nation." This paper is particularly severe in its ridicule of the "preposterous fifteen" of the Lansdowne Amendment, and says:

"This Committee is to decide, after a bill has been thrice rejected by the Lords, whether it is of 'great gravity' and has been sufficiently considered by the country. To begin with, all fourteen members of the Committee will already, in their individual capacities, have voted for or against the bill, and voted not once, but three times, before, as members of a Committee, they are to decide whether the bill is of great gravity and sufficiently approved by the nation. How can any man who has thought a bill worth a triple vote, favorable or unfavorable, in three sessions, decide otherwise on the Committee than he has voted in his individual capacity? The meeting of the Committee is obviously utterly superfluous."

The Spectator (London, Unionist) thinks anything better than "the degradation of the House of Peers" by the creation of a batch of new Lords.



PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES MEETS QUEEN WILHELMINA.
His arrival at the Royal Palace at The Hague on his recent visit to Holland.

FRENCH ENVY OF THE CORONATION

THERE IS SOMETHING almost pathetic in the comments of the French press upon the English coronation and accompanying ceremonies. Paris editors see there a reflection of the ancient splendors of the French monarchy and profess to find no compensating qualities in the vagaries, changes, and personal ambitions that have characterized, as they tell us, the swiftly changing ministries of their Republic. It is not only the Clerical and Monarchist papers, such as the *Croix*, the *Soleil*, and the *Gaulois*, that speak in a half envious tone of the "solidity" of the English Government, but independent papers refer to the coronation, the review at Spithead, and the enthusiasm of the British crowd as bearing testimony to certain patent facts in the present political situation in England. The *Liberté* (Paris), for instance, is a political organ which boasts of holding in French journalism the identical position which Charles Anderson Dana maintained for the New York *Sun* until the day of his death. This paper speaks of the "English lesson" furnished to France by the recent ceremonies in London. "Trafalgar Square, as the center of these ceremonies, around the statues of Wellington and of Nelson," must arouse "philosophical musings not devoid of bitterness." "The comparison between ourselves and our friends of the *entente cordiale* is not to our advantage, but it is well that we should profit by it." This writer proceeds:

"The admirable people who know so well how to combine a respect for tradition with the idea of progress, all to a man unanimously acclaimed their chieftain and their monarch, all, from the workingmen of the labor union to the old lords descended from Norman barons. Amid the fluttering of innumerable flags with which London was decorated, in the midst of stirring inscriptions calling down divine blessing on the royal family and the realm, this inscription was frequently to be noticed, *Libertas et Imperium*, 'Liberty and Empire.' And in these two words England is epitomized.

The *Liberté* mournfully contrasts all this with the condition of things in France, which has a "Rump Parliament" like that which once raged against the English monarchy. Thus we read of freedom in the United Kingdom:

"Liberty!—yes, we have a vivid image of that in this people with whom parliamentarism does not mean, as it does with us, the dictatorship of irresponsibility, the crushing out of the individual citizen; but in England it means the Government of the nation itself and the observance of respect for the citizen. As for the Empire, the review at Spithead exhibited it in an aspect at once splendid and formidable."

Enlarging upon this exhibition of English patriotic sentiment and loyalty, the writer continues:

"These sentiments are such as France once fostered, when they were equally living and equally justifiable in Paris as they now are in England. But France knows them no more. With us, in the midst of a serious political crisis, where is the passion for the public welfare, for liberty, for the ideal, for

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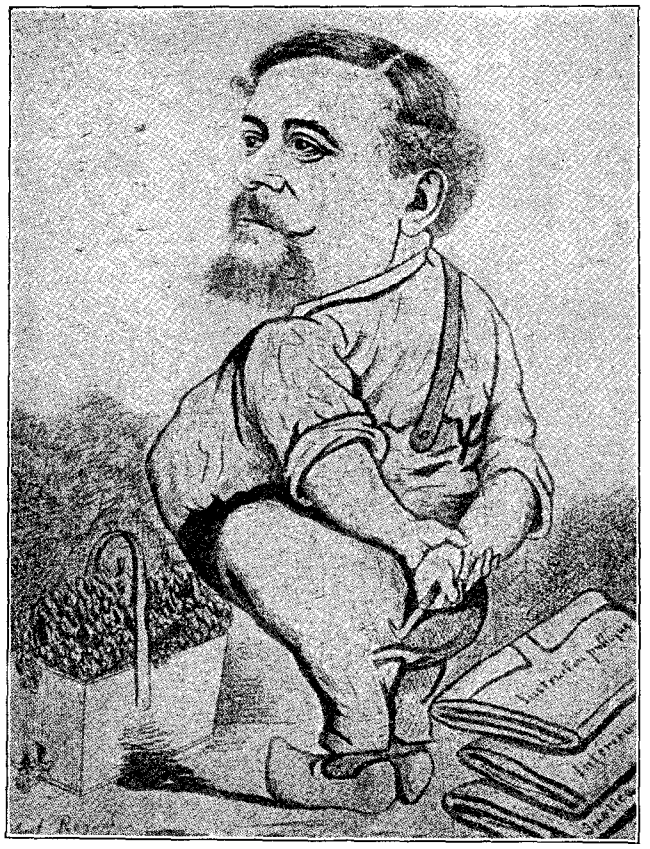
patriotic concord; where is the ardent desire to do good service to the country? President Falliéres does not sail like an Emperor or a King on the waters of a Solent, furrowed by the keels of ships which are masters of all the seas. He splashes through stagnant swamps, where a Government and a 'Rump Parliament'—we borrow the term from English history—do nothing but stir up the mud."

"England has given us in the coronation a magnificent example of vitality," observes the *Soleil* (Paris), Clerical and Monarchist. This paper thinks that "it is interesting to notice for some time past the almost total eclipse of the republican parties in the European monarchies." To quote further:

"In England, in Germany, even in Italy, sympathy with the form of government with which we are blest is becoming more and more rare. Without doubt it is the spectacle which France presents to the world that accounts for this phenomenon. The political jumble that is now imminent in Portugal will be found equally influential in confirming monarchical peoples in their adherence to the dynastic principle."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW INDIA GREETS HER EMPEROR

IT IS CUSTOMARY for the nations of the Orient to pay tribute to the King when he is crowned, and India, in consonance with this hoary tradition, has rendered its homage to George V. at his installation as Emperor with a bloody sacrifice. This ill-omened offering has taken the form of the assassination within coronation week of a British and a Hindu official. The British one was Mr. R. W. Ashe, a high official of Irish lineage, thirty-eight years of age, serving at the time of his death as the head of the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency, where he was shot on June 17 by a



FALLIÈRES.
His peasant sabots are plainly evident.
—*Amsterdammer.*

Brahman who harbored a grudge against him because of his activity in hunting down and punishing Indian terrorists. The Hindu official was Rajkumar, a police Subinspector of the Criminal Investigation Department of Eastern Bengal. These two murders, occurring within a few days of the coronation of King George V., and at a time when preparations are being made in England for his departure for India, have surprized the officials in the acts of preparing to receive him with all the

MARIANNE—"See those crowns and scepters, while I, the prettiest of them all, have to be contented with this stupid commoner." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Eastern pomp and pageantry that they can command. Coupled with these outrages has come the intelligence from Calcutta that the native assessors—who assist the judge in trying criminal cases, but whose verdict is not binding—have emphatically refused to condemn a number of East Indians charged with political conspiracy, and denounced the evidence of the prosecution as utterly unreliable. These events naturally enough are exercising the minds of English statesmen, who are being constrained to feel that the policy of conciliation that has been tried by them in Hindustan is having no effect whatever in saving the Peninsula from chronic anarchism. Thus *The Pioneer* (Allahabad), which has the reputation of being an official organ, said after the first murder, and just before the second:

"The outrage is the more lamentable as we were beginning to hope that the state of the country had materially improved, and that a better feeling prevailed generally in view of their Majesties' visit in December."

An editorial writer in *The Daily Graphic* (London) not only reiterates this, but advises the British Government to use all modern inquisitional methods to stamp out the rebellious spirit:

"It is quite evident that Lord Hardinge's experiment of killing sedition with kindness does not appeal to the Indian mind, and that if the law is to be successfully vindicated, more prosaic methods of repression will have to be resorted to. . . . In the government of Oriental races there is one elementary truth which may never be ignored with safety. It is that order and loyalty can only be assured by the sternest justice and the swiftest and most uncompromising punishment of evil-doers. To the average Asiatic indulgence is almost invariably an incentive to lawlessness."

The Government itself blames the newspapers for the anarchical spirit prevailing in India, and in the Bengal Administration Report for 1909–1910 it was remarked that the general tone of the Indian-owned press, with certain exceptions, "tho moderated by legislation and prosecutions for sedition, remained hostile and suspicious."

The Government, therefore, has adopted a new policy, and is, on the one hand, subsidizing the press in India, while on the

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other it is perfecting a spy system which, in the course of time, will excel that of Sultan Abdul Hamid. A glimpse of the way in which the secret service is now working in Hindustan is given in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), which says:

"Even our public men, be they so-called Extremists or so-called Moderates, are not free from surveillance. The Honorable Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose declared in Council that two detectives had followed him from Calcutta to Dacca, and an official member jocularly remarked that as Babu Bhupendra Nath was a great man, so these policemen did not shadow him but only escorted him as a bodyguard. There is no doubt many people are shadowed by the police without rime or reason."

Just what effect the double tragedy will have upon the visit of King George and Queen Mary to India in December next, is not known, tho it is now beyond doubt established that the royal tour has been planned by the King himself, and not by his Ministers. W. T. Stead, writing in *The Review of Reviews*, refers to to the possibility of the plague raging in Hindustan stopping the King from fulfilling his "hope to come out to India," and says:

"The plague, which has destroyed 40,000 persons in Manchuria, slew 88,000 persons in India in February. But the Durbar will be held at Delhi all the same. The King is timed to arrive at Bombay on December 2. He will make his state entry into Delhi on the 7th, where 100,000 persons will witness the ceremony on the 12th. On the 30th His Majesty will arrive at Calcutta."

More than 650,000 have died of plague in India in the last six months, and it is remarked that if this can not keep the King from his visit, the shots of the Hindu terrorists will not frighten him away. However, the English radicals ask if poverty-stricken Hindustan, which is paying the weekly toll of 25,000 lives, can afford to spend $4,500,000 to entertain King George.

LABOR REFORM DEMANDED IN MEXICO

NOW THAT Mexico is enjoying a breathing-spell of peace, the problem uppermost in the public mind of that country is how to effect the economic and industrial reconstruction of the Mexican people. The most conservative as well as radical elements are agreed that destitution is frightfully prevalent throughout the Republic, and *The Monterey News*, a Madero organ, comes out with an article asking for legislation in behalf of the workers. It says:

"In Mexico the workingman, besides being very poorly remunerated, has no prospect, in the future, of rest in his old age; nor, in case of any accident which disables him, any pension or haven of refuge which shall save him from destitution and starvation. The existing laws do not contain a single word on this subject.

"This is by no means the worst. There is no recognized limit, in some parts of Mexico, to the greed and exactions of employers. After paying low wages, they require perfect service, passive obedience, and endless attentions. They are in the habit of meddling with your private affairs, watching over your home, and imposing upon you their own creeds and beliefs.

"The wretched condition of the Mexican proletariat worker has become so deplorable that it is high time, as a matter of ordinary humanity, that we should take steps to improve it. Among the obligations of every ruler is that of securing laws, and strictly enforcing existing ones on the subject, which relate to a more equitable distribution of labor and its benefits. . . . . .

"The Mexican Labor Congress, founded years ago, in the days of Señor Lerdode Tejada, and endowed with a regular subvention by the Mexican Government, and which is the true organ of the people, ought to shake off its habitual inertia and show signs of life, by giving its support to indispensable reforms, and carrying triumphantly into practise its glorious and regenerating motto: 'For Country, Virtue, and Labor'; to do which will be an achievement worthy of the revolution now so generally accepted in Mexico."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT UNCLE SAM.
Cutting the Canal and claiming the earth!
—*Suceso* (Valparaiso).

AMERICA AND MEXICO.
"I didn't get him that time, but I can wait."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

U. S. BUREAUS AT LOGGERHEADS

THAT THE BUREAU OF SOILS in the United States Department of Agriculture is making, in its published bulletins, statements diametrically opposed to those of other scientific bureaus of the Government, is asserted by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, Chief in Agronomy, University of Illinois, in an article on "Saving the Soil," contributed to *The City Farmer* (Columbus, O., July). Dr. Hopkins takes the usually accepted ground that our soils are being rapidly exhausted, but he says that the Bureau of Soils is assuring the farmers that this is impossible and that the fertility of soils is automatically renewed, so that "the soil is safe for untold ages to come." He writes:

DR. CYRIL G. HOPKINS,

An agricultural expert who says the erroneous teachings of our Federal Bureau of Soils are being rejected in this country and ridiculed abroad.

"A . . . powerful factor operating against the taking of proper and timely steps for the preservation of our fertility is the plainly erroneous teaching of the United States Bureau of Soils, backed by the prestige of the National Government, to the effect that the supply of plant food in the soil is permanently maintained by natural processes without the intervention of man, and that the restoration of the fertility removed by crops is never necessary. . . . . .

"These erroneous teachings of the Federal Bureau of Soils are ignored, opposed, or ridiculed in Europe; they have been denounced by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States; they have been rejected by every land-grant college and State agricultural experiment station in America that has been heard from, including those in 47 States and Territories; they are not supported by the published teachings of any one of the older scientific bureaus at Washington, such as the United States Geological Survey, the Bureau of Chemistry, or the Bureau of Plant Industry; and they are contrary to the report of the National Conservation Commission and contrary to the action of President Roosevelt and of President Taft looking toward the conservation of American phosphate deposits for use on American soils."

In support of his assertion in regard to the position of the Bureau of Soils, Dr. Hopkins submits the following quotations from its bulletins:

(1) "That practically all soils contain sufficient plant food for good crop yields, that this supply will be indefinitely maintained." (From Bureau of Soils Bulletin 22, page 64.)

(2) "The soil is the one indestructible, immutable asset that the nation possesses. It is the one resource that can not be exhausted; that can not be used up." (From Bureau of Soils Bulletin 55, page 66.)

(3) "From the modern conception of the nature and purpose of the soil it is evident that it can not wear out, that so far as the mineral food is concerned it will continue automatically to supply adequate quantities of the mineral plant food for crops." (From Bureau of Soils Bulletin 55, page 79.)

(4) "As a national asset the soil is safe as a means of feeding mankind for untold ages to come. So far as our investigations show, the soil will not be exhausted of any one or all of its mineral plant food constituents. If the coal and iron give out, as it is predicted they will before long, the soil can be depended upon to furnish food, light, heat, and habitation not only for the present population but for an enormously larger population than the world has at present." (From Bureau of Soils Bulletin 55, page 80.)

On this Dr. Hopkins remarks that these things are proclaimed to the farmers of the United States "in the face of the fact that there are millions of acres of land in our own Eastern States already exhausted of nitrogen, phosphorus, or calcium to the point of actual agricultural abandonment." He goes on:

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MILTON WHITNEY,

Chief of the Bureau of Soils at Washington. Dr. Hopkins fears he is encouraging the farmers to exhaust the soil and ruin our agriculture.

"According to these doctrines the farmers and landowners are relieved of all responsibility of restoring to the soil any of the materials of which crops are made. And this is indeed a most pleasant doctrine and very important if true, but exceedingly dangerous if not true. On the other hand this doctrine is the most potent of all existing influences to prevent the proper care of our soils. Other people have ruined other lands, but in no other country has the powerful factor of Government influence ever been used to encourage the farmers to ruin their lands.

"The possible enormous and irreparable damage of such teaching lies in the fact that, if the present most common agricultural practises are long continued, even our remaining supply of good land will ultimately be depleted beyond the point of possible self-redemption, thus repeating in the great Central West the history of our abandoned Eastern lands."

We are facing a crisis, Dr. Hopkins thinks Our country can not remain prosperous if its agricultural resources decline; and they will decline if our farmers are taught that they can continue to take valuable chemical elements from the soil without putting them back. We read:

"Shall we forget that Mago, the Carthaginian, wrote twenty-eight books upon the art of agriculture, which were translated by order of the Roman Senate; or that Columella, the Roman, added twelve volumes on the same subject, which plainly show that in many respects the Roman farmers of two thousand years ago were better instructed than is the average American farmer to-day?

"But America should never forget that Roman agriculture gradually declined until a bushel of seed brought only four bushels of the harvest,—declined until the high civilization of the Mediterranean countries passed into the Dark Ages which covered the face of the earth for a thousand years, until the discovery of a New World brought new supplies of food and necessary relief for the overcrowded condition of Western Europe.

"And let us not forget that the Dark Ages still exist for most of our own Aryan race in India and in Russia, and just so surely will Dark Ages ultimately blot out American civilization if we permit the productive power of our lands to decrease and our population to increase until checked only by an inadequate food supply, which we are already beginning to feel under present standards of living.

"The American farmer has learned well the art of agriculture in the hard school of experience, but the science of agriculture is almost unknown to him; and unknown not only to the farmers and landowners, but also unknown to the statesmen, unknown

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to the local public officials, unknown to the teachers of the common schools, and unknown to the preachers, to the merchants, to the grain-dealers, and to the average banker. All these people must learn the science of agriculture in order to exert an influence which they must soon exert upon the practise of agriculture, if systems of positive soil improvement are to be generally adopted in this country before it is forever too late. . . The soil-robbing and land-ruin of this country have been due not only to the farmer's lack of knowledge, but also to his lack of profit; and the influential men of America should see to it that the farmer receives for his produce a price sufficient to enable him to make substantial investments in the improvement of his own soil in permanent systems of agriculture."

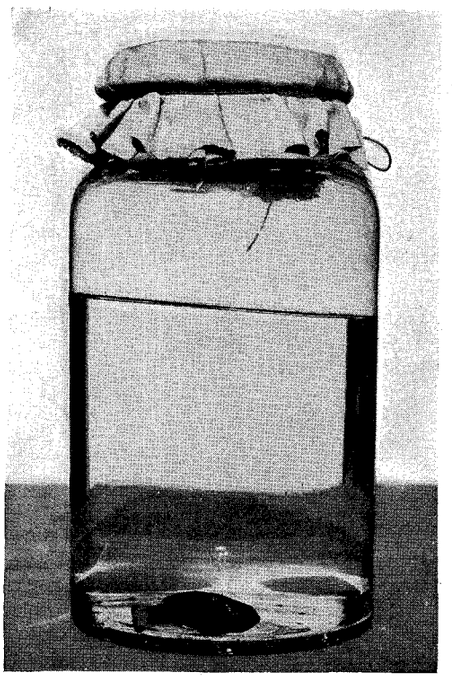
SHIPPING LIVE FISH TO EUROPE

A METHOD by which live fish may be carried to great distances in tightly sealed vessels, without feeding, the renewal of water, or other attention during the journey, has been devised by a German aquarist, and was recently put to the test with eminently satisfactory results, we are told by a writer in the "Applied Science" section of *La Nature* (Paris, June 17). He writes:

"The aquariums of large scientific institutions are evidently interested in the exchange of specimens. The transportation, often to great distances, made necessary by these exchanges, has hitherto not been possible without the aid of proper devices for aeration, in charge of a special assistant.

"Emile Gundelach has invented a new method which makes it possible to transport living aquatic creatures in closed vessels partly filled with oxygen. The efficiency of this device has been recently subjected to an interesting test by a recent transatlantic exchange between the New York Aquarium and the residence of Mr. Gundelach in Gehlberg, Germany.

"The specimens chosen for this exchange (fish, sea-urchins, crawfish, crabs, etc.) were placed in vessels of three quarts' capacity, filled with water, about one-third of which was then replaced with oxygen in a pneumatic trough, after which the vessels were tightly corked and then dispatched.



FISH READY FOR A TRIP TO EUROPE.

The upper third of the shipping-jar is filled with oxygen.

"Despite the very considerable duration of the journey (nine days) the aquatic creatures sent by this original process reached their destination safe and well. It is true that one tropical fish, which had been exposed by inadvertence to too low a temperature, survived the fatigues of the journey only one day, and that a cunner, which had been insufficiently supplied with oxygen, also succumbed on the day after its arrival. But all the other species bore the journey well, altho they were not fed during the whole time, and after this long captivity appeared to find themselves much at their ease in the aquariums that had been reserved for them."

Mr. Raymond C. Osburn, assistant director of the New York Aquarium, also describes this shipment in the New York *Zoological Society Bulletin* (No. 42). He quotes Mr. Gundelach as saying that "it is very important that the experiment has succeeded, and you can now exchange any specimens with any European institution in this way." Mr. Osburn adds:

"Mr. Gundelach had previously made successful experiments in shipping for the shorter distances in Europe, but nothing paralleling the present experiment had thus far been undertaken. The particular advantage in this method is that specimens can be sent apparently any distance without any care whatever during transit, and so doing away entirely with the expense of an attendant or any special machinery for aerating the water."

TO MAKE CHLOROFORM SAFE

CHLOROFORM is now rarely used by surgeons to produce anesthesia, except when the dose is very slight. Fatalities were too frequent and unexplained, so that the risk is regarded as too great. Paul Reynier, however, a French authority, in a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Medicine, asserts that when administered properly chloroform is quite harmless. If this is generally accepted, the use of this anesthetic, by Reynier's method, will doubtless be revived, for it is vastly pleasanter to take than ether and in addition it has no disagreeable after-effects. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 10):

"In a general way, the action of anesthetics on the nervous system embraces three periods which always appear in the same order:

"(1) Suppression of the functions of the hemispheres [of the brain]; abolition of all mental activity [sleep];

"(2) Suppression of the conductivity of the nervous system for various forms of excitation [esthesia] and afterward suppression of the muscular response;

"(3) Suppression of the functions of the medulla; arrest of the respiration and the heart [respiratory and cardiac syncope]; death.

"In surgical anesthesia the operator's object is to reach the second phase without passing it. To attain this result he uses a variety of clinical symptoms which we can not note here.

"He must avoid, at the beginning of the anesthesia, certain accidents provoked by the irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat and caused by impurity of the anesthetic or its administration in too strong doses.

"Paul Bert long ago laid down fundamental rules for administering anesthetics properly.

"His experiments show the necessity of using mixtures of the anesthetic and air, dilute at first, and then slowly and progressively stronger. Then the proportion of anesthetic must be diminished as soon as the first period of insensibility is reached; this state is, in fact, kept up with doses much weaker than those used to obtain it; thus syncope of all types is avoided—especially cardiac syncope, which leads unfailingly to death. . . . . .

"This method of controlled mixtures, due to Paul Bert, has been very slow in securing practical recognition, for it requires, in the first place, an awkward, complicated, and costly apparatus. By persevering effort and the use of Dr. Dupont's apparatus, Paul Reynier has lately reached quite practical results with chloroform as an anesthetic. With 10,220 cases he has had only one death and that only because of an inexperienced operator. Reynier brings on anesthesia in about ten minutes with a mixture that slowly increases in strength; . . . he maintains it with an 8-per-cent. mixture for 20 minutes and then if it is to be prolonged he drops to 6, 4, or even 2 per cent. in certain cases. The surgeon may then administer today, to each patient individually, the dose of chloroform that suits him; he may anesthetize, with 4-per-cent. mixtures, a whole category of patients whose arterial tension is very weak and who could not have taken chloroform under former conditions.

"Chloroform itself lowers the arterial pressure and influences it, according to Tissot, long before it has any effect upon the respiration. This is a valuable indication for the surgeon who may regulate, at each instant, the strength of his anesthetic mixture, in accordance with the observed value of this pressure.

"Ordinary anesthesia requires only 5 to 10 grams of chloroform. The patients go off to sleep without asphyxia, without coughing, almost without agitation; they awake rapidly and are rarely nauseated on wakening."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE SWEET ODORS OF FLOWERS

THE AGREEABLE odor of flowers serves to attract insects, which are necessary to the fertilization of the plant, and that is the reason for their fragrance, says Mr. A. Aclocque, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris). The dispersion of odors, he tells us, takes place in two ways. In one, the volatile particles come from solid or liquid bodies like musk, camphor, and the essential oils. These remain odorous until they are completely used up. Physiology plays a part only in their formation in vegetable or animal tissue; the emission of odor is purely physical and persists after the death of the organism where these odorous substances originate. But:

"It is not the same with the odors emitted during their life by the non-aromatic plants, which come either from the herbaceous parts or from the flowers, which are more especially the seat of the odorous emanations, and which constitute the organ where these emanations play for the plant a rôle of usefulness more particularly evident.

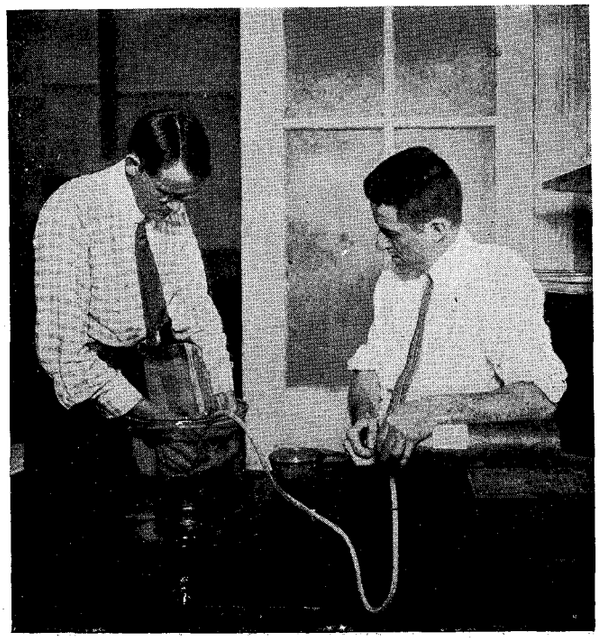
"The most deliciously odorous blossom on its branch takes on, when it has been cut, and as it withers, a smell of hay; the perfume that it gives out is thus exclusively physiological in its origin; it is due to material particles that exhale at the moment when they are formed, and whose elaboration is indissolubly connected with the life of the organ.

"The odor of the essences depends on certain physical conditions; heat increases it, as has often been observed with the essential oils of orange, myrtle, etc. On the contrary, the odor of flowers, being a vital function, is regulated by the activity of the organism, and depends on exterior circumstances only as they influence this activity; thus is explained the intermittence that often constitutes a remarkable peculiarity of its emission.

Photographs used by courtesy of the New York Zoological Society.

PACKING THE JARS OF FISH FOR SHIPMENT.

"Some flowers are manifestly more odorous in the evening. . . . In general, the darkness of night would appear favorable to floral odors. This is perhaps due, at least in part, to the meteorological circumstances of this moment of the day. There exists, in fact, at nightfall, a peculiar state of the atmosphere very favorable to the transport of all odors; besides, during the



PROVIDING NINE DAYS' BREATH AT ONCE.

Introducing the oxygen for the fish into the shipping-jars.

day, the sun's heat causes ascending currents that carry the odorous particles upward; they are more in evidence toward the evening, when the phenomena of condensation come into play.

"But we must take account here, in large measure, of the physiology of the plant. A very probable hypothesis attributes the increase of floral odors in the evening to an accumulation in the tissues, during the diurnal activity of the plant, of substances that are transformed by the flower into perfume at the expense of its nocturnal growth.

"The strong odors produced by certain flowers exert a spasmodic action on the nervous system; and, in general, perfumes, even sweet ones, if they are very concentrated, may be painful and sometimes dangerous. . . . . .

"The perfumes of flowers, whose chemical study has been quite recent, are volatile products of very complex composition, often formed by a mixture of other primitive odors very difficult to separate. They are generally alterable by heat, water, and the oxygen of the air. They contain carbonated hydrogen, and it is the emission of this gas that makes the accumulation of flowers and bouquets in apartments so objectionable—an accumulation also dangerous because flowers, being colored and deprived of the functions of chlorophyl, give out into the air, in their respiration, carbonic anhydrid."

The object of floral odors, Mr. Aclocque thinks, is doubtless to attract the insects without whose activities the flowers could not be fertilized. An example of delicate and exact adaptation in this regard is the fact that some flowers give out their characteristic odors only at the exact time when the species of insects adapted to their fertilization begin to be active. It would be injurious, the writer quotes Lubbock as saying, if flowers destined to be fertilized by a nocturnal insect should remain open and odorous by day, since they would then be exposed to the assaults of robbers who would remove their pollen and nectar without profit to them. We read further:

"The partnership between flowers and insects, controlled by floral odors, may sometimes become only the exploitation of one of the two associates for the exclusive benefit of the other. This may be observed, for instance, in certain arums and in the odd-looking stapelias of the Cape of Good Hope, which, needing the assistance of flies for the transportation of their pollen, attract these insects by the fetid smell of their flowers. The flies, taken captive in the spathe of the arum, or moving about over the stamens of the stapelia, determine the fertilization of the plant, but in return they obtain only

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death by starvation for themselves or for the larvæ that they have thoughtlessly deposited on these flowers with the deceitful odor.

"The most apparent use of floral perfumes is to favor the advantageous visits of insects. We may doubtless add that these perfumes play a part in the esthetic rôle given to the plant in the harmony of creation. This anthropocentric point of view is not without its importance."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LOCATING ORE BY WIRELESS

A GERMAN mining engineer, Dr. Loewy of Göttingen, proposes to explore the depths of the earth for minerals by means of the electric waves used in wireless telegraphy. His experiments depend on the fact that layers of ore generally both reflect and absorb electric waves differently from the ordinary constituents of the earth's crust. The idea of sending what is practically a wireless telegraphic signal into the unknown depths of the globe and interrogating it, on its return, regarding what it has met in its subterranean journey, is surely fascinating, and the application of Dr. Loewy's method will be closely watched. The experiments, which have been made in conjunction with Dr. G. Leimbach in the alkali mines of Vienenburg, Ronnenberg, and Weetzen, not far from Göttingen, and in the lead-ore mines of Scharley, in Eastern Silesia, are described in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* and are reviewed in *Engineering* (London, June 23). We read in substance:

"It is customary to regard the earth as a good conductor, and to speak of 'earthing' a terminal; everybody knows, however, that the 'earth' is a bad conductor, unless the ground is damp. Dry earth and rocks are not good conductors of electricity, and they should therefore not absorb much of the energy of electric waves. The experiments of Loewy show that at depths of 325 feet and more the ground is mostly dry, and that the conductivity of this earth is not greater than that of the atmosphere, unless the earth contains metallic ores. The explorations are conducted either by the reflection method or by the absorption method. In the former case an antenna is mounted on the earth, not vertically, but at an angle, and another antenna is mounted some distance away; the inclination of the latter to the ground can be varied. Directed waves are sent from the former and received at the latter. The intensity of these received waves is determined while the inclination of the receiver is varied. If there is between the two a layer of minerals in the ground, which acts as a reflector for the electric waves, then two maxima will be observed, the one due to the direct transmission of the waves through the air, and the other due to the waves reflected in the ground. From the inclination of the receiver corresponding to the second maximum the position of the reflecting layer can be estimated. The absorption method requires holes to be bored into the ground, 325 feet or more in depth. Three parallel holes are required; the central one contains the transmitter, the other two receivers. If there is no metal between the receivers, the intensities of the waves received will be equal; if there is metal between the transmitter and one of the receivers, the corresponding waves will appear distinctly weakened. Loewy believes that with holes bored at the corners of a square of 30 miles' side, any ore treasures present should be discovered.

"His experiments, at any rate, seemed to prove that an ore content of 12 per cent. rendered the dolomite, in which the lead ore is embedded, impermeable to the electric waves. He also settled an objection which will have occurred to the reader. The petrographic character of the earth is so complex that considerable reflection of the waves at the surfaces of the various strata, and consequent absorption loss, might be expected. But he found that petrographic heterogeneity had no noticeable influence. Making identical arrangements above and below ground, moreover, he observed little more absorption of the waves by the dry ground than by the air. This is in accord with the theory, yet interesting to record. The reflection method would only answer in dry territories, in deserts. Whether the absorption method will help the miner much remains to be seen. But the geologist and scientist may benefit from these researches."

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CAPRICE

INTERESTING conclusions and a valuable moral are deduced by William Kent from the apparently innocent sheet issued annually by the United States Geological Survey, giving the quantities and values of the mineral products of the country. These figures, the writer points out in *Industrial Engineering and the Engineering Digest* (New York), show not only an enormous increase in total values at times, such as the decade between 1897 and 1907, when they swelled threefold, but violent fluctuations in years of depression and panic.

Between 1880 and 1890 the total value of the mineral products enjoyed an average annual increase of over two and a half times the increase of population during the same time. If this rate had continued, the mine-owners would have received in the eight "lean" years from 1891 to 1898, $1,360,000,000 more than they actually did receive, and in the eight "fat" years from 1900 to 1907 they would have received $1,590,000,000 less than really came their way. These extreme fluctuations show a state of caprice and instability in our buying, thinks the writer, that endanger the commercial world. He says:

"When they received less than normal, workmen were thrown out of employment and wages fell; when they received more than the normal figures, wages increased rapidly, the cost of living rose, and there was an enormous increase of immigration to supply the demand of labor.

"So much of the $1,360,000,000 loss in the lean years as represented decreased profits was merely transferred from the producers to the consumers, benefiting the latter at the expense of the former, but so much as represented decrease of tonnage was an actual loss of wealth by the world. It benefited nobody, and caused poverty and misery to thousands. So much of the $1,590,000,000 gained in the fat years as represented increased tonnage above normal was an addition to the wealth of the world, but so much as represented abnormal profits was merely transferred from the consumers to the producers, tending to increase the wealth of the latter, but increasing the cost of living for the whole community.

"It would have been better all around if the comparatively lean years, 1891–98, and the fat years, 1901–07, had all been normal years.

"Is it necessary to have such great fluctuations in business as these figures and diagrams show? They appear to be peculiar to the United States. Germany is progressing about as fast on the average as the United States, but her statistics show no such violent fluctuations as ours do.

"What is the cause of these fluctuations? It seems to be nothing less than the mental instability of the American people, which is characterized by too great optimism in times of prosperity and too great pessimism in times of adversity; alternations of speculative fever and financial timidity; periodic crazes tending to rash experiments in legislation such as the greenback craze, the '16 to 1' silver craze, granger legislation, tariff tinkering, etc. . . . . .

"Now in 1911 we are very near to normal. The crops have been good, reckless expenditure for new development has been checked, exports have increased, the economies of the past two years have increased individual savings, and money is accumulating in the banks ready to be invested as soon as the holders get the courage to invest it. We are now about in the position that we were in 1880, 1890, and 1900. Which of the three decades following these three years will be repeated in the decade we have now entered? . . . . . .

"One thing seems certain: the average rate of progress, as measured by decades, in the production of minerals, which is also a measure of increase of goods manufactured and transported, will continue at the normal rate of between 5 and 6 per cent. per annum; this means a continued increase in the need for new buildings, factories, machinery, locomotives, cars, and other railway facilities. The average rate of increase in the value of mineral products for the thirty years, 5.744 per cent. per annum, is equal to 74.8 per decade. There seems to be no reason to doubt that the progress in the present decade will equal the latter figure, and this means that before 1920 the total annual production of our minerals will be in the neighborhood of $3,500,000,000."

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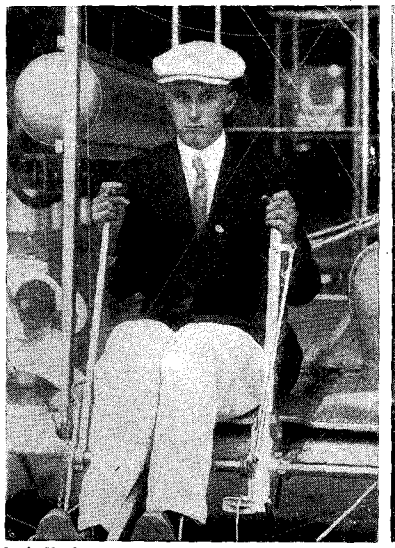
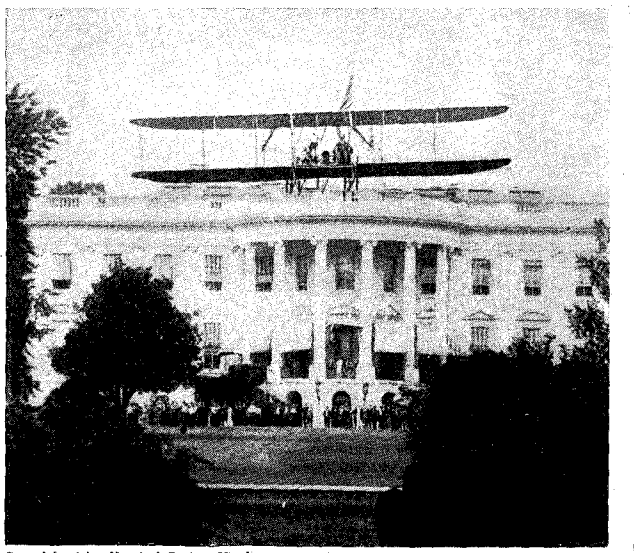
CIRCLING THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.



IN HIS MACHINE.



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LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE.

MR. ATWOOD VISITS WASHINGTON.

WHY WE SLEEP

THE MANY theories of the cause of sleep reduce chiefly to two types, those that attribute sleep to the using-up or exhaustion of substance or energy; and those that treat it as a poisoning, due to the accumulation of waste products of some sort. Mr. R. Legendre, a French authority, believes that sleep is defensive in its origin, but he thinks he has established the fact that the thing against which it is intended to defend or protect us is a poisonous substance, acting specially on the cells of the frontal lobe of the brain, which substance is secreted or accumulated in some way during prolonged waking hours. We translate and condense the following from a lecture delivered by Mr. Legendre at the National Museum of Natural History in Paris and printed in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 17):

"Some old writers thought that sleep was connected with a rush of blood to the head, due to the recumbent position, but, in reality, during sleep the brain contains less blood, and we know that it is possible to lie down for a long time without sleeping. Observation of blood-pressure at different points from the brain to the extremities during sleep have made others think it due to cerebral anemia. Other authors have criticized this hypothesis; Brodman has observed an increase of pressure at the moment of falling asleep and Richet adds that the variations of pressure due to sleep or awakening are less than those due to the position of the head.

"Sleep has also been supposed to be caused by modifications of the blood or lymph, but experiment has shown that there is no relation between sleepiness and the condition of the blood.

"Besides these circulatory theories, there are others that explain sleep by nerve-phenomena. Sleep may be due to interruption of communication between the hemispheres of the brain and the rest of the nervous system. Or it may be caused by interruption of contact between nerve-cells, but unfortunately these theories lack experimental justification.

"The idea of explaining sleep by an inhibition, that is to say, by a function of arrest of the nerve-centers, has proved a seductive one to many physiologists. . . . . .

"Again, some writers have attributed sleep to the absence of exterior excitants, basing their theory on observation of persons suffering from general anesthesia who fall asleep as soon as their eyes are closed and their ears stopt. Unfortunately these patients are hysterical and their sleep differs from normal sleep. Also, altho silence and darkness favor sleep, one may sleep in the light and in the midst of noise.

"Claparède has made a fine and penetrating criticism of these circulatory hypotheses. He says:

"1. The hypotheses are far from resting on sure facts; many of them are even contrary to fact.

"2. The supposed phenomena, were they real, might as well be the consequences as the cause of sleep.

"3. Finally, even supposing that they are really causes, the method of their mechanism remains problematic. Why this periodic anemia or hyperemia? Why this retraction of the nerve-cells? Why this inhibition, this lack of reaction to outside stimuli? The hypotheses only push the problem a step further back."

Besides these "circulatory theories," we have also chemical theories, which, altho better than the others, are still insufficient, Mr. Legendre thinks. These explain sleep as the result of poisoning by some substance produced by the organism, perhaps the same as the "fatigue toxin." According to Dubois, for instance, sleep is due to the accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood. The trouble is that altho fatigue induces sleep, too great fatigue interferes with it. Chemical or "toxin" theories, also, do not explain the periodicity of sleep as we know it, nor its psychologic phenomena, such as dreams. The "biologic" theory of Claparède seems an advance. It is thus described by the lecturer:

"Sleep is not simply a passive or negative state, a cessation of the functions of the organism; it is itself a function, a positive activity with its biologic significance. We sleep just before we become exhausted, and we sleep to prevent it. Sleep is a defensive function of the organism: we are sleepy just as we are hungry or thirsty. This conception of sleep as an active instinct preceding exhaustion changes the question altogether. Like all instincts, sleep is ruled by the law of momentary interests; we sleep only if the motive for sleep is the greater at a given moment, but we can prevent ourselves from sleeping if another instinct is preponderant. The theory of Claparède thus has an immense advantage over all others, since it alone can be applied to all the varied forms of sleep. Again, it does not exclude physiological theories, since it may accept them as stimuli of the sleep-instinct."

But if sleep is an instinct of defense, against what does it protect us? This question, Legendre says, can be answered only by experiment, and he has tried so to answer it by depriving animals of sleep and watching their behavior. We read:

"The bodily temperature remained normal, the respiratory exchanges underwent no variation, and the carbonic acid in the blood did not increase. Toward the tenth day the brain showed cellular alterations localized exclusively in the frontal lobe, which seem to be characteristic of insomnia. Are these due to exhaustion or poisoning?"

Repeated experimentation showed—and this appears to be the really important discovery made by Legendre—that the serum of an animal suffering from insomnia will make another animal sleepy when properly injected. There is thus a toxin of some sort that induces sleep, but so far the experimenters have been able neither to isolate or to identify it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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LETTERS AND ART

WHY THACKERAY WEARS WELL

PERHAPS THE FINAL and conclusive answer to the oft-repeated charge that Thackeray was a cynic is to be found in the note of something very like personal affection which pervades all the criticisms, estimates, and reminiscences with which the magazines and papers are celebrating the centenary of his birth. "Love is a higher intellectual exercise than hatred," wrote Thackeray once in a letter to a friend, and to-day his appraisers seem to agree that no small part of his literary vitality is due to the fact that "the things he loved and believed in and respected" were "good and sound, lasting and lovely things." "Somehow Thackeray's personality has so projected itself across the forty-eight years since his death that he still seems very human and very near," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "and the articles and addresses concerning him in this his hundredth birth-year have an air of spontaneity and zest such as one seldom meets on such occasions." He "wears well," says *The Post* in the title we borrow above. He has unquestionably fared well in the lapsing years, affirms the same paper, which adds that while his appeal was never of the widest "it was always deep, and in some ways seems even to be deepening." To quote further:

THE AUTHOR OF "VANITY FAIR."
From a sketch by Harry Furniss.

"Tho no formal biography of him has been produced, as he wished that none should be, a vast amount of reminiscence and anecdote concerning him, with a large body of his letters, has been published, and in all of it he has been singularly fortunate. Whimsicalities have been revealed, but no meannesses. His friendships were stanch, and his love for his girls unaffected and almost a form of piety with him. Nothing that has leapt to light has given any friend of his cause to blush; and the whole texture of his life and activity, as we now know it so fully, appears singularly fine. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that his personality stands before us to-day as engaging as it was when he was a part of this breathing world."

"Certainly he stands the test of time better than any of his contemporaries," declares the Minneapolis *Bellman*. "We set no other Englishman at Shakespeare's side," remarks the Chicago *Dial*, "but of those whom we perforce rank below him there are perhaps not more than a dozen who have as large a share as Thackeray in our affection and admiration." Moreover, we seem to know Thackeray "in a more definite and intimate sense" than we know the others. He "survives splendidly in his style and his deep humanity." In his lifetime, remarks the New York *Press*, "the most frequent criticism made of him was that he was an unusually harsh cynic; but to-day he is recalled as the kindliest of souls, whose high motives grow more apparent as time wipes our spectacles clearer." If his contemporary British public had another vision of him, explains *The Press*, it was because his manly and incisive satire disturbed that public's comfortable self-satisfaction. As counterbalancing the complaint that he was a cynic we may note the later accusation that he was a sentimentalist. "Both charges," declares the New York *Times*, "are unfounded." Discussing the charge of cynicism, the London *Spectator* says:

"One might of course take passages from any of his books and say that what Lord Rosebery called his 'pungent perception' amounts to cynicism; but that would be a perfectly unfair criticism of the whole of any one book. Thackeray had too much affection for those whom he liked and too much reverence for that which he admired to be really cynical. He was a man of deep sensitiveness, of tenderness, of strong family love, of honest hatred and contempt for what was sham and mean. 'Let us,' said Lord Rosebery, 'never forget that in his sincerest moods he always inculcated charity in its largest sense, that that was his deepest innermost note, and that he was the immortal enemy of imposture and hypocrisy in every form.' . . . That 'deepest innermost note' sounded also in the ears of so stern a critic as Carlyle. Carlyle thought poorly of novelists—they were wasters of time in a world of dreadful realities—and he was therefore not predisposed to gloss over Thackeray's faults. Yet when Thackeray died Carlyle wrote to Lord Houghton of their dead friend:—'No guile or malice against any mortal; a big mass of a soul, but not strong in proportion; a beautiful vein of genius lay struggling about him—poor Thackeray, adieu, adieu!' . . . . . .

"No real cynic could have been the author of 'The Rose and the Ring,' for it was written with a prodigal affection for children which is always killed by the bacillus of cynicism. . . . No real cynic could have created *Colonel Newcome*, or written 'A Shabby Genteel Story,' or have retired from a lucrative editorship, as Thackeray retired from *The Cornhill*, because he could not endure the miserable necessity of returning the incompetent writings of needy authors. Thackeray's friends knew these things, and were in no danger of misreading his character, and, similarly, those who know Thackeray intimately

From the London "Sphere."

A HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED PORTRAIT.

Painted by Edwin D. Smith in 1849, and now owned by W. J. Williams.

from his writings are in no danger either. Lack of intimacy with Thackeray is the source of hostility. As Lord Rosebery said of his relations with his fellow men during his life, 'One would surmise that he was rather beloved than popular—enthu-

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siastically beloved by his children and friends, but alarming to acquaintances.'"

Among the present-day critics who still regard Thackeray as a cynic are Frederic Harrison and Walter Frewen Lord, the latter announcing that he is always "horribly ashamed" of himself after reading him. Mr. Chesterton, on the other hand, deals tersely with the charge as follows:

THACKERAY'S ELDEST DAUGHTER.

Lady Ritchie, better known to her readers as Anne Thackeray Ritchie, followed her father's footsteps into the field of literature. Clement Shorter predicts that her "Village on the Cliff" and "Old Kensington" will "take their place among the classics of the English tongue."

"If cynicism means a war on comfort, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was a cynic. If it means a war on virtue, then Thackeray, to his eternal honor, was the reverse of a cynic. It is absurd to call a man cynical whose whole object it is to show that goodness, even when silly, is a healthier thing than wickedness when it is sensible."

Yet some will still insist that he makes his vicious characters attractive while his virtuous people win from the reader nothing but a kind of pity and indulgence. "Vanity Fair," which Lord Rosebery characterizes as "the most full and various novel in the English language," is the book most often cited in support of this contention, the complaint being that the virtuous *Amelia* remains a limp and shadowy figure, while the unscrupulous *Becky* commands a certain sympathy and admiration. That this was not his intention is made clear in the following letter from Thackeray to his mother, written when "Vanity Fair" was nearing completion:

"I finish (D. V.) next month. How glad I shall be, for I dislike everybody in the book except *Dob* and poor *Amelia*.

"Don't you see how odious all the people are in the book (with the exception of *Dobbin*), behind all of which there is a dark moral, I hope.

"What I want is to make a set of people living without God in the world (only that is a cant phrase), greedy, pompous men, perfectly self-satisfied for the most part, and at ease about their superior virtue. *Dobbin* and poor *Briggs* are the only two people with real humility as yet. *Amelia's* is to come when her scoundrel of a husband is well dead with a ball in his odious bowels; when she has had sufferings, a child, and a religion. But she has at present a quality above most people, whizz—LOVE—by which she shall be saved. . . . I wasn't going to write in this way when I began. But these thoughts pursue me plentifully. Will they ever come to a good end? I shall doubt God who gave them if I doubted them."

Turning again to the question of what it is in his writings which has made them wear so well, we read in the New York *Evening Post* that it is largely "that great preservative, style"—a style peculiarly permeated with his own personality. On this point Warwick James Price, writing in the Minneapolis *Bellman*, comments as follows:

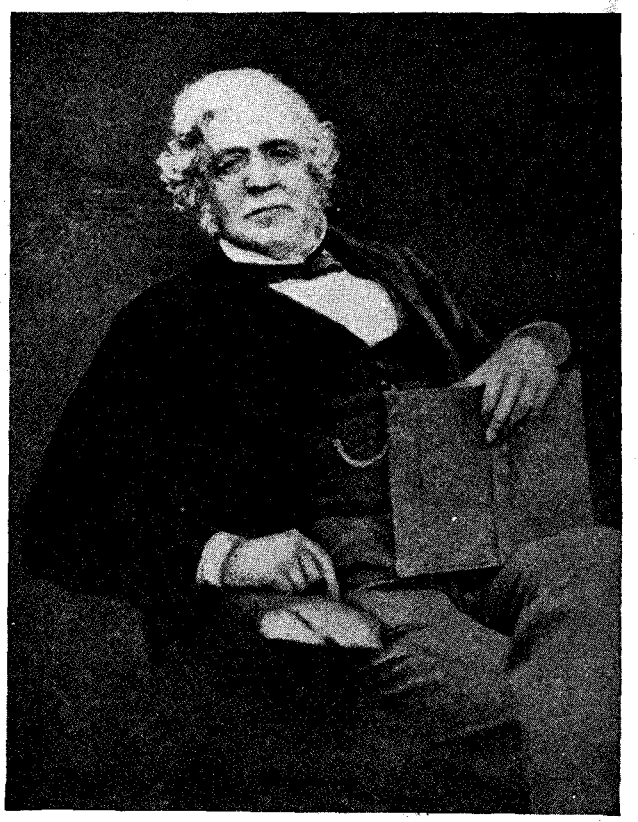
"As were Fielding and Smollett (and as were not Jane Austen and the good Sir Walter), Thackeray was an integral part of all he wrote. With him comes into English prose the same highly personal note which Byron sounded twenty years before in poetry. Contrast Pope and Gray with Byron and Shelley, or Scott with Thackeray, and one instantly sees this difference. Each novel is, in some measure, an individual confession. The creator stands, clearly felt, behind all his characters; *Becky* and *Beatrix* interest a reader no more than does he who called them into being,—one follows them from page to page waiting, unconsciously, for their parent's little *sotto voce* comments."

His was "the style of a gentleman, urbane and negligent," declares the New York *Sun*, but it was used by a man whose eyes "saw through the padding and the bombast to the naked soul."

JAPANESE WRITERS HOUNDED BY THE POLICE

DURING THE LAST three years, according to Mr. Yone Noguchi, the Japanese Government has been trying almost as hard to check the "naturalistic" trend in Japanese literature as it has to eradicate Socialism from the country. Under the influence of Western civilization, and especially since the Russo-Japanese War, Japanese writers have turned their backs, we are told, on "the old literature which always hid from us the real meaning of life under polite phraseology," and are substituting for the old formalism a naturalism learned in part from such writers as Ibsen and Maupassant. Mr. Noguchi, who is himself one of the writers turning from the old style to the new, says in the London *Academy* that they have become in the eyes of the Japanese Government "as dangerous morally and socially as anarchists" and "every possible power of the police and press law" is being invoked to restrain them. At the same time the Government "is trying to revive, but with no success, the old Chinese classics and the ancient ethics of filial piety." "If there is a most unkind country for writers and literature, that is Japan—at least present Japan," is Mr. Noguchi's mournful summing-up of the situation. And he gives in the following sentences further details of his country's official attitude toward its more "advanced" writers:

"The Government set the police on them. The writers seemed rather pleased, since they could turn out more stories



THACKERAY'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

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at her expense; 'Kiken Jinbutsu,' or the Dangerous Man, by Hakucho Masamine, is the story of how the author was followed secretly or openly by detectives on his way home. It is almost impossible to believe how many stories, magazines, and books have been suppressed by law in the last year; we can count more than sixty cases. Is there any other country among the countries called civilized where you see such an astonishing phenomenon as that? The question is: 'Will the Government be able to stamp out the bad literature' as she wishes? And another question is: What is that 'bad literature'? I can say that the so-called bad literature will gain more strength as the reaction to the Government's act; it is true that when it is known that a certain story or book has been suppressed that story or book always grows more known in a mysterious way. And where is

LEADER OF THE INSURGENT EDUCATORS.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, who was last year elected, as the candidate of the insurgents, to the presidency of the National Education Association, is the first woman to hold that office. In this photograph she is being introduced to the delegates by Josiah Little Pickard, a veteran educator who was president of the Association forty years ago.

that 'bad literature'? Altho it may not conform to the Government's idea of patriotism and national morality, it is certainly not worse than any European literature. If Bernard Shaw were in Japan, he would have endless trouble with the Japanese Government; I see quite a number of European writers who would hardly escape from her punishment.

"The Rindo Kwai, a literary club, was obliged to stop its regular meeting, as the members could not talk freely, and felt uncomfortable with the police in the next room on every occasion. There is a little literary society, mainly of young writers and artists, called the Bread Club. It had a dinner-party the other evening, when one young artist who was about starting to Europe for his art-study made a speech saying that he was going to a big, big world like the sea; while another young man who was called to be a soldier said, on the contrary, that he was going to a narrow, narrow place like a hole. As they were playful, jolly young people, one of the artists painted the edge of the *menu* black on the spot, meaning, as I fancy, to make it appear as a death-report of that young writer who was going to 'a narrow, narrow place like a hole.' Now such a harmless fun-making was reported by the police to the effect that the Socialist writers curst the soldiers, and sent their colleague to the Army with a funeral song. As a consequence, many of them were duly examined by the authorities."

Mr. Noguchi concludes with the following words of protest and admonition:

"The Government who represents the new age must have a sympathy with the new literature. It seems to me almost incredible that the Japanese Government, who recognizes and encourages the material Westernization, is so despotic against the new thoughts. The time is changing, but I am not ready to prophesy what the result will be for the Government who does not realize the time's change, and even flatly denies its existence."

THE BUSINESS OF SELLING MANUSCRIPTS

THE MANUSCRIPT, remarks a writer in the New York *Sun*, is the only article of commerce on which an unlimited option to buy is given without recompense. That is to say, when an author submits the manuscript of a book to a publishing-house, "it is understood that this firm shall have the exclusive right to the manuscript so long as it chooses to keep it for inspection." The possible disadvantage of this arrangement from the author's point of view may be inferred from the statement that "one of the very old firms has been known to keep manuscripts for more than a year without passing upon them." If this were the rule it would mean that "the writer of books must invest anywhere from two to three years of time before he can hope to begin to receive monetary returns for his work." As it is, we are told, "many authors lament the fact that there is no uniform method of passing on manuscripts," since "the delays on the part of some publishing-houses are extremely costly to the writer." But the tendency, it seems, is toward a prompter decision—a tendency which has an extreme manifestation in the case of the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*. That publication, we are told, "reads all manuscripts sent to it within a week, and if the story is accepted the check for it is sent on the following Tuesday." The *Sun* writer, however, admits that there is another side to this subject, and he quotes the testimony of a popular author, who says:

"While I resent and deplore the unnecessary delays undoubtedly occurring in many publishing-houses in the selection and rejection of manuscripts, I feel quite as strongly the lack of consideration for publishers on the part of many writers.

"It has been my experience that all publishers are eager to get good stuff; that a very prompt rejection, generally speaking, means that the story submitted is so impossible from the point of view of that particular magazine or book-house that it has been thrown out by the first reader, while a prompt acceptance may mean only that the story fills some immediate need known to all the readers rather than that the story is so superlatively good in itself that they have jumped at it. A delay is encouraging, inasmuch as it generally argues that the story is passing on, with more or less favorable comment, from reader to reader, and is perhaps made the subject of editorial discussion, even tho it may be rejected in the end."

Something of the other side of the case, what the examination of manuscripts means from the publisher's point of view, is explained by a member of a well-known publishing-house, who reminds us that the option on a manuscript is usually an unsolicited option, and that the expense of examining each manuscript submitted ranges from 25 cents to $25. To quote:

"Even the worthless manuscript may cost us from $3 to $4. Every manuscript that comes in is registered and then given to a reader, whose time is worth at least 50 cents an hour. It takes the reader three or four hours to go through a 100,000-word story.

"If he thinks it is good he sends it to the secretary, whose time is worth $2.50 an hour. He probably spends three hours on the manuscript and then sends it to the head of the firm, whose time is worth $10 an hour, and who spends an hour on it. By this time it has cost the house $19, and it may be rejected.

"Every manuscript that comes in is registered, is kept in a safe, and when it is returned is taken off the register. This means that some one, whose time is paid for, takes care of the manuscript, altho it may be worth nothing to the firm.

"The person who sends in an unsolicited manuscript requests the firm to take an option on it. In this respect the manuscript is different from real estate or any other commodity.

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The publishing-house is forced to take an option on any manuscript that anybody whatever chooses to send in; whereas the man who takes an option on real estate takes it on the particular piece he thinks he wants or knows he can dispose of before he loses his option.

"The firm would be willing to pay $50 for the opportunity to examine a good manuscript; and does, in fact, go to the expense of looking over worthless and unacceptable stuff, in order that it may not miss something worth while."

INSURGENT EDUCATORS

IT MAY CHEER the Insurgents in Congress to know that insurgency is triumphant in the National Education Association, which guides the instruction of the American voters-to-be. If the teachers have any influence at all, the politics of the next generation will be worth waiting for. The San Francisco papers echo the din of battle that raged in the convention which met in that city a few days ago, and those who have been following the daily press reports must have had the impression that the torch of learning was in peril of being obscured by the clouds of war. Now, however, that those clouds have been dispersed by the triumphant sun of "insurgency," we are assured that the warring of factions will, for a time at least, be forgotten and that the Association will turn to its normal functions with greater vigor and efficiency than ever before. The insurgent movement within this organization of educators won its first conspicuous victory last year in the election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young as president, but the other high officers were still of the so-called "oligarchic" faction, of which President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, seems to have been regarded as the leader. This year, however, the Association's proceedings were marked by the resignation of President Butler from the chairmanship of the Board of Trustees, and the practical capture of the organization by the insurgent forces, Carroll G. Pearse who, according to the San Francisco *Call*, has been Mrs. Young's chief lieutenant, being elected President, and Miss Katherine Devereux Blake, another ardent advocate of the new order, capturing the treasurership. Mr. Pearse is superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, and Miss Blake is a New York school-teacher.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Carroll G. Pearse, like his predecessor, Mrs. Young, is an insurgent, but, unlike her, he has captured the organization, as well as the office.

In her public addresses before the convention the retiring president seems to have steered clear of the whole stormy topic of Association politics, unless we find a veiled allusion in her remark—in the course of a speech on educational ideals—that "under the hypothesis of evolution finality has come to be viewed as death; there is life only under change and readjustment." But in an interview the newly elected president had this to say:

"The results of the National Education Association election are not to be construed as a personal victory or defeat for any individual; they mean that the members are in earnest in wanting a change in the methods of management, and propose to take more of a hand in their own affairs. The talk of a decline and fall of the Association as the result of to-day's action is nonsense. . . . . .

"The Association, the greatest educational organization in the world, fills a real need; it can render a real service to education in the nation; it will live and prosper and will fulfil its high mission.

"The teachers are to have a greater share in the management of the Association now than they have had in the past, and more attention will be paid to the things that interest and concern them.

"It is true that the Association began to-day a new policy so far as the variety and scope of its educational activities are concerned. It appropriated more than $6,000 for educational investigation, which is more than has been appropriated for that purpose all together during a good many years."

James Ferguson, another leading insurgent, explains in the same paper—the San Francisco *Call*—that the insurgents want the Association run as a democracy, not as an oligarchy, and he throws this additional light on the subject:

"The insurgents have a definite program of reform in the organization which they hope to carry out. There are a number of insurgent principles which distinguish the faction from that which we call the oligarchy.

"We desire that more money shall be appropriated annually for the investigation of conditions among teachers throughout the country, particularly in the matter of their salaries. The oligarchy has only appropriated small sums for that purpose. One of the purposes for which the National Education Association was formed was to improve teaching conditions, and we should make an effort in that direction."

In 1909–10, we are told, the appropriation for investigations was only $106.73, while the other expenditures of the organization amounted to $30,225.92. During the last fiscal year about $200 was spent on investigation work, and $35,000 on other things. But already, with the new element in the saddle, the story is very different. Thus we read in a San Francisco paper:

"A total of $6,200 was appropriated to defray the expense of certain investigations which will be made during the coming year into subjects affecting the teachers and public-school systems of America. The amount was apportioned as follows:

Committee on uniform educational statistics	$500
Articulation of high schools and colleges	300
Compilation of new geometry syllabus	300
Conservation of vision	500
Rural schools and school systems	1,000
Committee on time and education	300
Cosmopolitan high-school curriculum	300
Teachers' salaries and living expenses	3,000
Total	$6,200

"The election yesterday gave the insurgents the executive officers and a working majority on the board of directors and they will control the executive committee and the board of trustees.

"Irwin Shepard, the secretary, will still retain his place, the last of the old guard.

"The turn in the affairs of the National Education Association will probably mean a reinvestment of the permanent funds of the organization, now in industrial securities, in school bonds and other public securities."

It is generally conceded that the most important of these appropriations is that setting aside $3,000 for the investigation of teachers' salaries and living-expenses, by a committee of seven, who are "to take into consideration, among other things, the increased cost of living, the increased professional demands upon the time, strength, and funds of teachers, and whether the increase in teachers' wages has kept pace with the increase in the wages of other workers, the increase in the cost of living, and the increased demand upon teachers."

A dark suspicion that "equal suffrage" is really at the bottom of all this political upheaval in the Association is glimpsed by the San Francisco *Chronicle*. "The advocates of equal suffrage in the membership are many and ardent," that paper informs us, and it mentions a rumor that "no person, man or woman, could be elected to office in the Association who was not known to be a faithful supporter of 'the cause.'"

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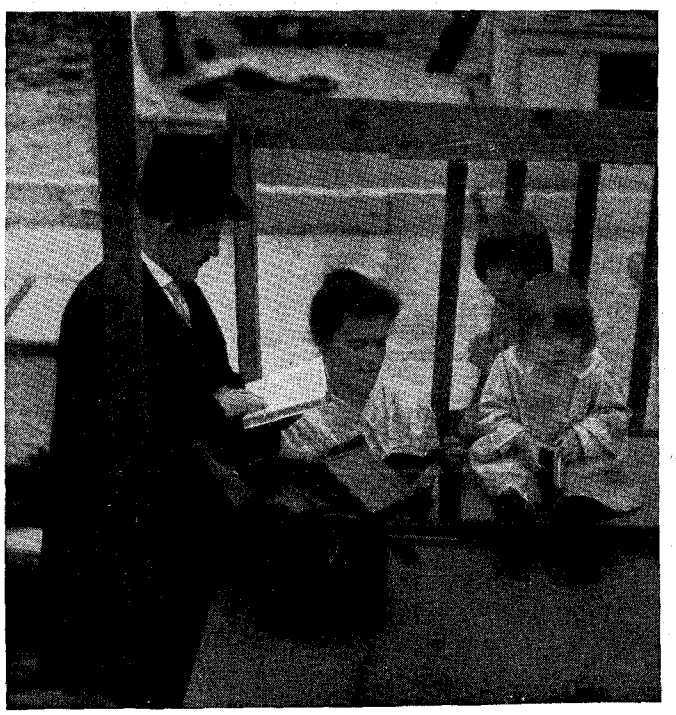
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD



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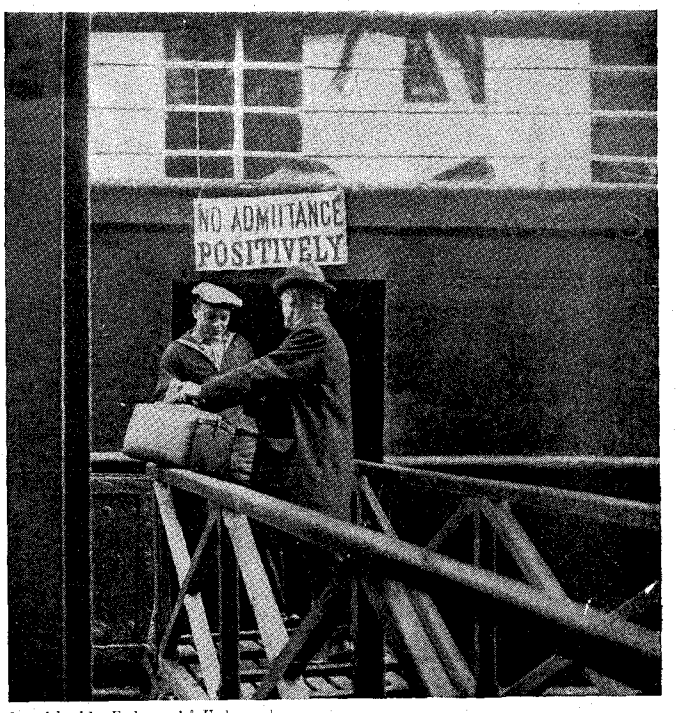
REACHING OUR FLOATING POPULATION.
Giving Bibles to the family of a canal-boat skipper.



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FINDING A WAY.
A gift of Bibles for the crew of a steamship.

AND IT SHALL RETURN AFTER MANY DAYS.

CASTING BREAD UPON THE WATERS

UNLESS RELIGION comes to the sailors, there is not much chance of their coming to it, remarks a home missionary whose work has been largely among the men "that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters." From the nature of a sailor's calling, church attendance is usually impossible, yet an agent of the New York Bible Society testifies that "nowhere is the gift of a Bible more readily accepted than on shipboard." Special interest therefore attaches to the efforts of religious and philanthropic organizations to bring the Bible to those men who live on the outskirts of the world's social life. One of the most striking instances of this work was the distribution of copies of the New Testament, in each case in the language of the recipient, among the sailors of the foreign men-of-war gathered at Spithead in honor of the coronation of George V. In *The Methodist Recorder* (London) we read:

"The arrangements were made by Miss Agnes Weston, the Sailors' Friend, in cooperation with the British and Foreign Bible Society. Miss Weston provided two launches, gathered together helpers, and attended to their physical comforts, while the Bible Society presented the Scriptures.

"It was a triumph of organization. Correspondence had taken place with the commanding officer of each ship, the numbers on board had been reported, and permission had been given (except in the case of the Turkish ship *Hamidieh*) for the copies to be presented. Each little packet was bound up with red, white, and blue ribbon, and included a special invitation to all foreign seamen to make the fullest use of the Royal Sailors' Rest."

On this side of the water the New York Bible Society has been equally active in furnishing free Bibles to hotels and lodging-houses, and we find in their organ, *The Bible in New York*, the following summary:

"Over 10,000 Bibles have been placed in the transient-guest rooms of our large city hotels. This is the largest distribution of Bibles for this object ever made in any city at one time. The cost of these Bibles has been partly borne by the American Bible Society, as that society made us a generous discount from the regular price. . . . . .

"Bibles have also been placed in nearly a hundred of the lodging-houses of the East Side. In these lodging-houses night after night hundreds of men, for ten or fifteen cents, secure a bed for a night's rest, and in the reading-room of the house they can now find a Bible. Two Bibles have been placed in each reading-room."

Of the way in which the floating population of New York's harbor and canals are furnished with free Bibles, we are told by this authoritative organ:

"During the months of April, May, and June our missionary among the sailors visited 939 vessels. Among these were steamers, schooners, brigs, barks, barges, coal-boats, and canal-boats. On some of these vessels, as, for instance, canal-boats, there are those living who have never had any other home. Within small cabins children are born and families reared and there some of them die. Our missionary visits these families, giving them the Living Word, and with exhortation and prayer tells them the story of Redeeming Love."

The *John S. Bennett*, which went down at sea, did not leave our shores without the Word of God on board, as appears from the following touching record:

"The wreck of the *John S. Bennett* off Block Island with the loss of all on board excepting two Filipino sailors, brings to light in a striking manner the importance of a work among sailors that has been going on in our harbor for nearly a century. Our missionary, Mr. Jones, gave to each man a copy of the Scriptures and told him something of the wonderful contents of the Living Word. Within ten days after, the bark went down and all on board excepting two perished. The Bible was the last book presented to them just before they left port."

The Christian Endeavor Society of Chicago is doing the same work on the Great Lakes, as we learn from the Chicago *Daily Tribune*, which relates how the "freighters" are boarded by the "Endeavorers" and the sailors are presented with "comfort bags" which contain, in addition to material things such as needles, pins, and thread, Bibles and hymn-books.

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Much has been heard of late of the modern world's neglect of the Bible. That the demand for it is enormous, in spite of this alleged neglect, is indicated by the following statements which we quote from a recent book, "The Bible and Modern Life":

"Twenty-seven Bible Societies are printing the Bible; one in the United States, three in Great Britain, and twenty-three on the European continent. These twenty-seven societies reported an aggregate output in 1910 of 12,843,196 Bibles.

"It is conservatively stated that more copies of the Bible were sold last year than of any other hundred books of the world combined. The Oxford Press turns out 20,000 Bibles a week. The British and Foreign Bible Society prints the Bible in 400 languages. The head of one of the great publishing-houses of London stated recently that it had been impossible for several years for the house with which he was connected to print Bibles rapidly enough to supply the demand. It was stated that the Boxer War in China would drive Bible religion from that empire, yet the issue of Bibles for China last year was 428,000 copies. The American Bible Society published and distributed in 1910, 2,153,028 copies of the Bible. The total annual issues of Scriptures are over nineteen million volumes."

DIVINITY BARRED FROM THE STAGE

THE NEW LAW in New York State which forbids the representation of Christ upon the stage is regarded by some playwrights and actors as an unfair discrimination against the dramatic art. The painter, as one of these protesting playwrights remarks, is allowed to paint Christ, and the writer is permitted to write about him; then "why should not the actor be permitted to live Christ?" In effect, complains the New York *Dramatic Mirror*, this law "prohibits the old morality play, 'Everyman,' and several of the dramas of modern origin in which lessons taught by the Church are projected with effects that can only be described as uplifting and noble." Altho the bill is said to have originated with the American Federation of Catholic Societies, now that it has become law the religious press seem to have little interest in it, the subject being practically ignored in their editorial columns.

The new law specifically decrees that

"No person, association of persons, company, or corporation shall in any public or private place, hall, theater, or auditorium present or enact, or suffer to be presented or enacted, any exhibition, play, drama, tragedy, opera, comedy, or performance in which there shall be a living character representing the Deity or known by any appellation which by the recognized standards of any particular form of religious worship or belief indicates the Deity or is reasonably referable alone to such Deity, which is worshiped, reverenced, adored, or venerated by any religious denomination or sect or class of people, professing a particular and well-defined form of religious belief and practise."

The objections to it are thus summed up by Mrs. Mary Austen, the playwright, in the New York *Sun*:

"Many actors have strong religious convictions. Why should not the actor be allowed to influence others with his religious ideas by expressing them through his interpretation of Christ on the stage? The theater is one of our very great means of reaching the people. Why should it not be used?

"The effort should be in the opposite direction; to bring Christ back to the stage.

"I was in London at the time Charles Rann Kennedy's 'Servant in the House' was first put on. It had difficulty in passing the censor because of the figure of Christ in the play. Consent to its presentation was given only on condition that the actor who took the part should not be made up to look like Christ. But of course everybody knew he was intended to represent Christ.

"I was at the performance given for clergymen. The play had a distinct message for the Church of England. The church needed it, and the church as well as the English people was greatly influenced by the play. The impression made on the audience at the performance I saw was profound."

DEARTH OF MEN FOR THE MINISTRY

THE SUPPLY of recruits to the Protestant ministry this year, declares the New York *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Church), is twenty-five per cent. less than the immediate demand. This startling assertion is the result of a careful examination of the reports sent out by our Protestant theological seminaries and of the commencement statistics of 200 of our colleges. From the latter it learns that "there are fifteen per cent. fewer men at commencement this year than last

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A FISHER OF MEN.

Mr. Jones, a missionary from the New York Bible Society, on board a fishing-smack.

who announce decision to enter seminaries and study to be Protestant ministers." Turning to the evidence afforded by the seminaries, we read:

"There are in the United States 102 seminaries where young men are educated for the Protestant ministry. Many of these are quite small. A few principal institutions graduate ninety per cent. These institutions number about twenty-five. Reports from twenty of them show five per cent. fewer men than last year. Some seminaries explain that this year's classes were exceptionally small. Drew, where Methodist ministers are trained, so shows, while claiming more students in other classes than ever. Princeton's class this year was 26 as against 46 last year, due to beginning small and meeting disaster from deaths in its ranks.

"Seven of the most famous seminaries graduated this year 66 more men than last year, but against them seven other famous seminaries graduated 141 fewer men. McCormick at Chicago, Presbyterian, graduated 22 more men than last year, the Southern Baptist Seminary at Louisville 20 more, Auburn, Presbyterian, 11 more, Chicago University, which is Baptist, 7 more, Oberlin, Congregational, 1 more, Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Methodist, 3 more, and Chicago, which is Congregational, 4 more.

"The General, New York, and the Cambridge, at Cambridge, Mass., both Episcopal, graduated this year 20 fewer men, Hartford and Yale, Congregational, 10 fewer, Princeton, Presbyterian, 20 fewer, and Drew and Boston University, Methodist,

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31 fewer. . . . On the whole there are twenty-five per cent. fewer men graduated this year, or available from other sources, than the churches demand for service at once."

Of the causes responsible for this state of things *The Christian Intelligencer* says:

"Some give theological disputes and loss of faith. To these charges replies are given that the liberal bodies alone of all Protestants are losing in numbers or growing but slowly, while bodies that recite the historic creeds, that proclaim Christ and engage in foreign mission efforts, are steadily increasing in numbers, which claims seem to be well founded. Other causes are small salaries, the competition of business, and the increasing opportunities for laymen."

GOV. COLQUITT AND HIS CHURCH

WHILE the Methodist Church in Texas was bending every energy to the cause of State-wide prohibition in the campaign which closed on July 22, one of her most prominent members, holding the high position of Governor of the State, was openly and vigorously captaining the antiprohibition forces. Nor do the anomalies of the situation end here. Governor Colquitt is himself a total abstainer, and was known in the past as an ardent advocate of State-wide prohibition. At one time he published and edited a paper devoted to that cause. But now, it seems, he has lost faith in the efficacy of prohibition as a remedy for the drink evil, and has transferred his allegiance to the cause of local option—a cause which the liquor interests in Texas seem also to favor, or at least to prefer to that of State-wide prohibition. Altho the Governor's attitude was in direct opposition to the stand taken by his church, it seems that he boasted of his Methodism on the stump and criticized the ministers for their political activities. Bishop E. D. Mouzon of the Methodist-Episcopal Church South, speaking in San Antonio, referred to the Governor as a man "professing Methodism with his mouth while denying it with his deeds." "The Methodist Church," declared the Bishop, "is a prohibition church." In one of his speeches the Governor spoke of himself as an "unworthy" member of the Methodist Church, and *The Baptist Standard*, of Dallas, Texas, suggests that "it ought to go at that." And a leading organ of his own church, *The Texas Christian Advocate*, of the same city, brings against him the following indictment:

GOV. O. B. COLQUITT,

Who, while professing allegiance to the Methodist Church, which is an uncompromising advocate of prohibition, led the anti-prohibition forces in the recent campaign in Texas.

"He has not hesitated to throw the moral consideration of the question overboard, reverse his position on the question of prohibition, and trample the claims of his Church under his feet. We are sorry for him, for the State over which he temporarily presides and the thousands of Methodists whom he misrepresents and humiliates by his indefensible conduct.

"Were he not a member of the Methodist Church *The Advocate* would not take the trouble to call attention to his moral derelictions, but he is a part of our common religious household, and hence the mortification and pain his course is producing. We are grieved that the Church is held responsible for his moral and religious attitude and that it seems to be utterly helpless to rid itself of such a responsibility. But we assume to say that in no single particular does Governor Colquitt represent the Methodist Church in his relation to the saloon question. The Church has nothing in common with him on that subject. His name is merely on the Church roll, but his life, his conduct, and his habits are no part of the Church life of Texas. The Methodist Church and the saloons have nothing of kindred interest, and Governor Colquitt, instead of representing his Church, stands side by side with the men who are devoting their energy, their talent, and their time to the promotion of the liquor interests. And the fact that he brazenly boasts of his membership in the Church and often declares that he is preaching a better gospel than its 'political ministers,' and has more religion than the most of them, even dragging the name of his pastor into his political harangues, only adds to the mortification of his Church."

TWO MOHAMMEDAN LEGENDS

IT HAS often been said that under a literal and uncompromising application of the precepts of Christianity the complex structure of modern civilization would collapse, or at least take on an aspect so different as to be unrecognizable. A similar discrepancy between precept and practise, it seems, is encountered in Mohammedan countries. Thus Mr. William Eleroy Curtis, in his book "Turkestan," tells how the modern Mussulman, finding the provisions of the Koran concerning trade too cramping to his business ambitions, finds ingenious but pious methods of evading his religion's injunction against collecting interest on loans. For instance, he buys of the would-be borrower some small article which the seller agrees to buy back within three months or six months at a stated advance over the purchase price, this advance being equivalent to the interest at a given rate for the interval. So the law of the Koran is deftly evaded. But it is vain to try to outwit Satan. Mr. Curtis quotes the following legend:

"When a Mussulman money-lender died and went to the gates of paradise, Satan grabbed him by the arm and rushed him down a steep and rocky path into a very hot furnace-room, where he could see the blazes through the cracks. Satan jammed him roughly into an iron cage, and, calling his stokers, opened the furnace-door and ordered them to cast him into the flames. The poor sinner remonstrated piteously and begged for mercy. Inquiring the reason for his punishment, he was informed that it was the penalty for collecting interest upon the money he had loaned.

"'But I did not collect interest,' he cried. 'I only sold my horse at an advance.'

"'That's true,' said Satan, 'and I'm not going to burn you; I'm only going to heat the irons of this cage.'"

Another interesting legend which Mr. Curtis found among the Bokharoits, explains the origin of silk, a commodity which we owe, it seems, to the patience and piety of the prophet Job. Among the tribulations by which God tested his servant, the legend runs, was a plague of worms which devoured, by day and night, his living body. Yet Job "did not cease his thanksgiving and his praises of the goodness of God." Then, the story continues,

"God commanded Gabriel to obtain water, and where the archangel smote the earth with his wings, there opened a living fountain. By command of God the prophet threw himself into the spring, and in that moment was made whole. The worms fell from him, the sores were healed, his flesh became smooth and sound, and his person was as perfect as it was on the day he was born, like the person of an angel.

"The fountain remained and was called 'The Sea of Life,' and all believers who bathe in it become perfect in body and soul. The worms which were in the body of Job swam out of the water, crept up into a mulberry-tree, and began to eat of its leaves. To conceal themselves from Job they knitted coverings and shut themselves up in them and went to sleep until their sins should be forgotten, and the coverings which they knitted for themselves are called cocoons."

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THE FEMINIZATION OF OUR SCHOOLS

ANNIE R. PORRITT, wife of Edward Porritt, of Hartford, the well-known writer on economic and governmental topics, contributed to a recent number of *The Educational Review* an article on the political consequences of the growth of feminine influence in American schools. She regards these consequences as serious. While much has already been written of the influence of female teaching on the character of boys, the political aspects of the question have been neglected. These, however, are of "most serious import to the future of the nation." The fact is that education in America is more and more being placed in the hands of persons "who, in the full sense of the word, are not citizens and have no part or lot in the politics or government of the country." Mrs. Porritt cites as fatal consequences to Greece and Rome the placing of tutorship of the young in the hands of slaves. The slave-taught youths of Greece and Rome, on growing to manhood, "failed to measure up to the traditions of their forefathers." They "lost the habit of governing and the power of ruling great states."

It is not alone in this country that the feminization of education is now on the increase. While neither so complete nor of such long standing as here, this influence is "rapidly beginning to be felt in Great Britain." The consequences over there remain, however, far less serious than here, first, because the proportion of boys in English elementary schools is larger than it is here, and second, because boys from the upper or landed classes all go to the great public schools, "which are completely and entirely free as yet from the slightest tinge of feminization." By "public schools" Mrs. Porritt here means Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, and Rugby. Boys trained in those schools, and afterward sent to Oxford and Cambridge, have for generations—down, in fact, to 1905—produced practically all the men to whom has been entrusted the conduct of British public affairs. Indeed, the education given to English boys of the upper and landed classes has long been designed primarily and definitely to prepare them for public duties and responsibilities. Hence, from earliest school-years, English boys who rose to position among the governing classes have been entirely under the care of men teachers, their training and traditions "wholly masculine."

In America there has thus far been no tendency to consider politics, as politics are considered in England, as "the most desirable of earthly careers." One reason for the indifference of young men to a public career in this country lies in the fact that, during their most impressionable years, they are left almost entirely to feminine influence. It is true that boys in college, and sometimes in high schools, pass under the influence of men, but until the age of fifteen or sixteen, which is the age that sees the ending of school-life for much the largest proportion of future voters, "the boy's education has been begun, continued, and ended by women." It is true that efforts are made, even in schools dominated by women, to teach boys their civic duties and inspire in them patriotic sentiments, "but citizenship, taught by one who is not admitted into its pale, must necessarily have an artificial ring, and the boy is quick to discover its unreality and lack of conviction." Mrs. Porritt adds:

"He is not likely to breathe in patriotism and enthusiasm for citizenship duties from a teacher whom he sees excluded from all responsibility for the government. He quickly learns to put aside as 'guff' what his feminine pedagogs try to impress upon him, and to take his lessons in politics from the party boss or the ward heelers in his voting district, with whom he comes into actual contact. These are the real thing. What his teacher has told him is something entirely removed from life—beautiful and admirable, perhaps—but not adapted to a man's world and a man's activities. Probably the politics of his ward do not attract him. He has not been accustomed to take his civic responsibilities seriously. They have not been responsibilities at all for those who have trained his infancy and boyhood, and as he enters manhood he simply disregards them. He goes his way, absorbs himself in his business or profession, and he leaves politics for those who desire to make some personal profit out of their political activity.

DR. BORIS SIDIS,
Whose attack on present-day educational methods is summarized elsewhere.

"Boys are quick to distinguish shams from realities, and they are pretty certain to set down the political theories and high-sounding lessons of patriotism that come from the lips of their unenfranchised teacher as all right for her—she's not in the game—but in no way applicable to themselves, not at all to be remembered or acted upon when they step out into the men's world of politics and business.

"I do not wish to belittle the work of our women teachers. In every respect, except as regards political duties and responsibilities, the American 'school-marm' is admirable. The happiness and the rapid progress in learning of the thousands and thousands of boys and girls who, day after day, sit in her classes, compare well with the feelings and progress of the boys who crept unwillingly to school in the days when a frowning dominie ruled by means of cane or taws. And American mothers do their work well. American sons of American mothers can compare with the men of any other nation on earth for courage, uprightness, and especially for gentleness, kindliness, consideration, and courtesy toward women and children. But for citizenship, the training of our boys is wofully incomplete.

"The one thing especially needful in order to inspire the men of this nation with a full, deep sense of their political duties and responsibility is to have our future citizens trained and educated by citizens. This feminization of our homes and our schools must somehow be counteracted. It may not be possible for the fathers to stay at home and take care of the boys. In fact, up to the age of six or seven, it has never been considered disadvantageous to a boy's development of the manly character suitable to the ruling sex, that a boy should be left largely to the care of his mother. But after that age—if the man's sphere and the woman's sphere are to be clearly separated and men are to assume all responsibility for the management of the affairs of the nation—it is not suitable that the boys should be left in the almost sole charge of women, whose only political duty is to pay the taxes levied on them by men, and to obey the laws which men have framed. To train the boy for a sphere so different from that of his mother and sisters, there must be men—tutors at home and men teachers in the schools.

"There is, of course, an alternative, and that is to enfranchise all school teachers—to admit the women teachers as well as the men into the field of political responsibility. In this way, without, perhaps, so profound a disturbance of our present economy, we should give to our boys teachers who would be citizens, who would be in the game, who would share the responsibility for the conduct of national affairs. It might be possible for the most pronounced opponent of woman suffrage to make an exception in the case of school-teachers.

"WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR BOYS?"

Under the above title, William T. Miller, of the Agassiz School in Boston, declares in *The Atlantic* that, where there is now one optimist to see the good points of boys, "there are ten pessimists to bewail his faults." Like the tariff, the foot-ball rules, and the suffragette, it has become "an eternal problem." The strongest criticism of him comes from the field of business life, where employers constantly make complaint that boys "can neither write neatly, spell correctly, or cipher accurately," while their personal habits are "seldom too admirable" and they have "little politeness or respect for superiors." The critics, with remarkable uniformity, lay the blame, not so much on the boys, as on the system under which they are educated. Mr. Miller finds several things to be said in explanation and extenuation of existing conditions:

"When we compare, for instance, the business efficiency of present-day boys with that of the boys of thirty years ago, we should take into account that the average store- or office-boy of to-day is decidedly lower in natural ability and mental caliber, regardless of his school training, than the boy in a similar position thirty years ago. The reason for

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this is that undoubtedly these boys come to-day from a lower level of boy life. Business has broadened and expanded tremendously, making necessary a vast army of boy-workers where before but few were required. This creates the demand; now for the supply. There are wide individual differences in boys. Those of a high order of natural ability usually wish to gain as much education as possible. Each year the opportunities for cheap and convenient higher education increase; each year more and more boys who are mentally and morally strong go into the higher schools (both secondary and collegiate), and are thereby withdrawn from the supply needed to fill the places created by the commercial demand. Hence these places must be filled by a lower type of boy. In other words, the boy who would formerly have been in the store and the office is now in the high school. Figures alone do not prove much, but it is interesting to note that as late as 1889 only 50 per cent. of the grammar-school graduates entered high school in Boston, while in 1908 68 per cent. entered.

"Another reason why the boy of the business world to-day is of a lower type than his predecessor of the sixties is found in the glamour of commercial employment as contrasted with the undesirable features of industrial or trade work. . . . . ."

Mr. Miller believes that one of the great problems of the present day is "a proper adjustment of talents and abilities to social and economic needs"—in other words, vocational guidance. In Germany the problem has been taken up and a solution of it has almost been worked out. Here, however, we have only just begun to see that the efficiency of our social machine "depends upon a proper balancing of the various forces entering into its complex action." If only we can see to it that boys get into that class of work for which they are best fitted, both by inclination and personal aptitude, "they will do better work and the whole community will benefit." The vast development of our city life has helped to accentuate this need. Boys are quite apt, when having a choice of positions, to take the ones that pay best, rather than the ones for which they are best fitted. Out of this condition eventually results dissatisfaction alike with boys and with employers.

Back of all, however, lies a fact which many close observers find—that "boys do not work hard enough." While not generally lazy, it is still to be said that boys generally fail to acquire the habit of work. This is especially true of city boys, but not so true of boys reared on farms. For the most part, the city boy's chief aim in life, especially if he belongs to the well-to-do classes, "is the pursuit of pleasure, with useful work and study tolerated by him as unimportant side issues." The development of flat life and the janitor system, in eliminating from boys at home opportunities for useful labor, have failed to develop in them "that habit of industry which makes it easy to work." Very often do teachers meet with pupils who have not learned at home "what hard systematic and careful work means." It must be remembered that the school has the boy only five hours out of every twenty-four. The home must cooperate with the school, or the habits developed in the school in five hours will be lost at home.

No matter where the greater fault may lie, observers agree that "lack of ability to think is one of the great deficiencies of our boys to-day." While education has become far more widely diffused than it was thirty years ago, education "is not to be appraised by quantity." Its value depends "on the power it develops." This lack of the habit of work on the part of boys imposes on schools an obligation to see that they "do more work and do it more carefully and continuously." The home must help the school until a condition is built up, in which "the boy does not sit back and absorb an education, but makes a vigorous personal effort to secure it."

At bottom "there is nothing very seriously wrong with our boys," concludes Mr. Miller, but there are defects in the way he is trained. These are serious enough and should be "met at once by corrective policies, both in the school and the home, or we shall soon find our boys at a standstill."

HOW ENGLISH CHILDREN ARE TRAINED

Lady St. Hellier writes, in *The Century Magazine*, of the radical changes which have overtaken methods of education for children in England during the past thirty or forty years. People whose memory goes back so far "can hardly realize or understand the ease and facility with which instruction is now imparted." A picturesque and fascinating curriculum has taken the place of the dry and hard methods which formerly made school days "a very dreary memory." Observation and demonstration have taken the place of dreary text-books, so that the process of learning becomes an unconscious one to the pupil. The books used are largely beautifully illustrated ones, teaching the elements of zoology, geography, astronomy, and history. Kindergarden methods are also largely used and the schoolroom is made a delightful spot. At home the schoolroom is the best room in the house, making it a place of real happiness for the child and afterward a place of delightful memories. At preparatory schools the greatest attention is paid to healthy physical training and athletics.

The changes in education for girls have been much more radical than those for boys. The whole curriculum has been enlarged and the more serious side greatly emphasized. The aim now is to concentrate energies on subjects for which the girl has a distinct vocation. No time is wasted in teaching music to girls who have no ear for it, or drawing to girls who have no artistic talent. Every girl learns French and German, and the foreign classics are open to them, including many books formerly forbidden. Even public speaking is taught to girls through weekly debating-classes. Some of these are held in the houses of leading public men.

Lady St. Hellier believes that the whole scheme of education has been uprooted and that the changes have the great merit "of developing the individuality of each child, of teaching it self-reliance and courage." She discusses this subject from the point of view of children of the aristocracy, rather than those of the upper middle classes. This will account for her statement that, with the development of the intellectual side of girls' lives, needlework and domestic interest "have taken a back place." But this she regards as in many ways unfortunate. Few girls of the classes she writes of "can cook a chop, make an omelet, darn a stocking, put on a patch, or make a buttonhole." She believes that perhaps in time housewifery may become a part of the curriculum for this class of girls, just as it now is in the English elementary education scheme. She declares that "a good knowledge of housekeeping, of the management of servants, of the keeping of accounts, and of cooking, goes a long way to secure domestic happiness."

DR. BORIS SIDIS' ATTACK ON SCHOOL METHODS

Much comment was made early in the summer (and it is likely to be continued) by a little book entitled "Philistine and Genius," by Dr. Boris Sidis, the well-known physician and psychologist of Brookline, Mass., whose most recent reputation has been associated with that of his "marvelous boy." Dr. Sidis believes that, by proper education, a great race can yet be developed in this country, surpassing in brilliancy the ancient Greeks, but our present methods are not adapted to this end. Not only is there failure to lay the necessary solid basis in early childhood, but "we do not even take care to clear the ground."

The child's mind is poisoned by fairy tales, folk stories, silly games, creeds and dogmas, so that it becomes "a prey to all sorts of fatal germs of mental diseases and moral depravity." Human life is thus spoiled at the beginning. A legacy of enfeebled mind and body is imposed upon it, so that we raise up "a generation of stunted lives, of physical and nervous wrecks, of mental invalids and moral cripples." At a later age the young mind is further harmed by "the brutalities of football," just as the Roman youth was corrupted by gladiatorial games. Over hundreds of thousands, and even millions, of the young pass "an industrial juggernaut"—those who, under fifteen years of age, are forced to toil in fields, factories, mines, and workshops. This becomes a veritable "slaughter of the innocents," a sacrifice to "the insatiable Moloch of industry."

Educators have become "narrow-minded pedants," with "dry bones of text-books, the sawdust of pedagogies." Drunk with optimism as this age has become, it fails to realize the degradation and poverty of its life. Superintendents of public schools have become "hopeless Philistines possest of all the conceit of the mediocre business man." Routine has become their ideal, originality and genius being supprest and spurned. Superintendents are "proud of the fact that there is not place for genius in our schools." Business men control them—storekeepers, tradesmen, bulls and bears of Wall Street—men who put business above learning, administration above education, discipline and order above genius. These business men "are no more competent to run schools and colleges than astronomers are fit to run hotels and theaters." Hence our country, with individuality crusht and mediocrity at a premium, produces clever business men, cunning artizans, resourceful politicians, but no scientists, artists, or statesmen, no true genius.

We forget that in education it is not knowledge that counts, but originality and independence of thought. These are the

(*Continued on page* 182)

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Free From Experimental Faults

MORE than half of the attempts of American makers to produce six-cylinder cars have *failed.*

We have a list of 32 makers whose sixes went wrong and dropped from the market.

Among these 32 makers are companies of good reputation, concerns that are still in business and prospering—but, with a single exception, they have all abandoned the six as a bad job.

One maker, whose fame is international, tells us that the worst mistake he ever made was his attempt to build a six.

One Great Six Success

On the other hand, the greatest success in the long history of the Winton Company (dating from the first bona fide sale of an American-made motor car, March 24, 1898) is the direct result of producing the six-cylinder Winton Six.

Here you have a contrast of 32 failures to one success—and this success has been so tremendous that practically the whole industry (barring those concerns included in the 32 failures) is now preparing to make sixes for the 1912 market.

Winton Six success has proved that the six-cylinder car *can be superior* to all other types.

Success Not Easily Grasped

And these 32 failures go to prove emphatically that success in making sixes is not within the grasp of every maker who tries.

You will find this truth echoed in current six-cylinder advertising. Makers are taking particular pains to inform you how many years they have been experimenting with sixes, and how exhaustively they have been testing their sixes, before deciding to market sixes. Could anything more conclusively show that six-cylinder success is elusive and hard to capture?

Makers changed from two-cylinder to four-cylinder models over night, almost, and were as successful with the four as with the two. That was because the propositions were much the same.

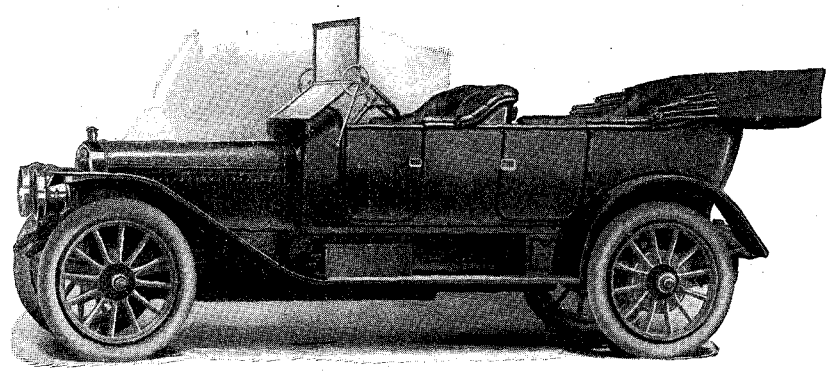
Six is a Different Proposition

But in the six-cylinder car the propositions are radically different. The six is distinctive and peculiar, involving engineering and manufacturing problems that are not met in four-cylinder manufacture.

And these peculiar problems must be met, and solved, and mastered before it is possible for a maker to produce a six-cylinder car possessing that unity, balance, and matchless beauty of performance without which the six-cylinder car would have no reason for existence.

When the Six is Best

It amounts to just this. When a six-cylinder car is designed and built *right*, it is the greatest car in the world. But if it lacks, it is pitiable.



WINTON SIX

Self-Cranking Motor and Electric Lights

The six-cylinder car was not a new idea when the Winton Company took it up. Other makers had endeavored to make sixes, but not one of them, the world over, thought well enough of the six to advocate it as the best of all types and to abandon four-cylinder cars in favor of the six.

The Winton Company was the first company in the world to recognize Six Supremacy by discarding all other types and devoting its entire resources to the development and manufacture of *sixes exclusively.*

Solving Six Problems

It was this policy of not trying to serve two masters, but of centering attention, thought, and action upon sixes to the exclusion of all else that served to teach us the solution of six-cylinder problems, and to bring the Winton Six to such early perfection that this car has not required a single radical change since its introduction to the public in June, 1907.

The Winton Six—the car that converted the industry to six cylinders—long ago ceased to be an experiment.

Individual Service the Only Test

The Winton Six has withstood the most strenuous tests of service in the hands of individual owners. And, after all, individual service is the only real test of a car's worth.

Tests made by factory experts are commendable, and would be sufficient if all car owners were as skilful as factory experts. Hence it amounts to a maxim among car makers that a new model is never an approved success until it has been given at least a year's work in the hands of individual owners.

The Winton Six has had, not simply one year's test, but *four continuous years* of testing in the hands alike of expert chauffeurs and of inexpert owners, and has won the unqualified approval of both.

World's Lowest Expense Record

In the service of individual owners, the Winton Six has year after year established the world's lowest repair expense record. Today that record stands at 43 cents per 1000 miles—a record based on the *sworn reports* of individual users, whose names, addresses, and performance reports we shall be glad to send to any address upon request.

In every feature that makes the six-cylinder car *at its best* the one ideal car, the Winton Six is an approved success. When you buy a Winton Six, you escape all the unpleasant possibilities that go with experimental cars, and are assured of a quantity and quality of car service that will make you more enthusiastic about motoring than you have ever been before.

More Car for 1912

Our aim has always been to give the purchaser the greatest possible value for his money. Hence, for 1912 we are offering *more car* than before at no increase in price. The wheel base has been lengthened to 130 inches, and the body is more spacious and comfortable than previously. Four doors, with operating levers *inside*, are regular equipment. So, too, are electric dash and tail lights, and Booth Demountable rims. Tires are 36 x 4½ all around.

As in previous years, the Winton Six *motor cranks itself.*

The price remains unchanged at $3000.

And the complete car, from radiator to gasoline tank, is an absolutely safe and satisfying purchase.

Write for Catalog

Get the facts about the car whose wonderful success has caused many makers to change their minds, their policies, and their models. Our catalog gives the fullest details. Also it tells *how* and *why* the Six-Cylinder Car stands alone at the top—the car without an equal. Write for catalog today.

The Winton Motor Car. Co.

77 Berea Road,
Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

WINTON BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK	Broadway at 70th St.
CHICAGO	Michigan Avenue at 13th St.
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BALTIMORE	Mount Royal at North Ave.
PITTSBURGH	Baum at Beatty St.
CLEVELAND	Huron Road at Euclid Ave.
DETROIT	998 Woodward Ave.
KANSAS CITY	3328-3330 Main St.
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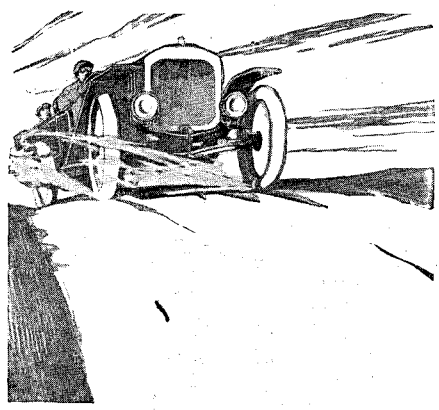

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Pounding, misfiring, backfiring and premature explosions warn you to look for the hard carbon deposit caused by unsuitable oil.

In producing Polarine Oil we have practically eliminated the carbon-forming elements.

At the same time we have preserved its lubricating qualities.

Polarine does not break up or lose elasticity under severe friction.

It holds its "body" under extreme heat. It flows freely at zero.

Before the final product leaves the plant it must test up to the most rigid standards ever set for a gas engine lubricant.

On the road it has already demonstrated its high efficiency.

Polarine

The Polarine brand covers:

Polarine Oil (in gallon and half gallon sealed cans, in barrels and half barrels), *Polarine Transmission Lubricants, Polarine Cup Grease and Polarine Fibre Grease.*

These lubricants cover the needs of every part of the car.

Send to our nearest agency for "Polarine Pointers" which includes hints on the care of motor cars.

Standard Oil Company
(*Incorporated*)

THE EDUCATIONAL WORLD

(*Continued from page* 180)

very things that are suppressed by our "modern barrack system." The purpose of education is not to create "an intellectual aristocracy," but to bring out individuality and latent powers of genius. The advice of Mill should be followed, his aim being not at athletics, and the art of making money, but at a system by which a great man may be formed. As it was their system of cultivating independent thought that awakened the Greek mind to its highest achievements, so it was the bureaucratic system of the Byzantine period, with its cut-and-dried discipline, that dried up all the sources of Greek genius. Our high schools and universities have become "trade-schools and machine-shops," instead of institutions where learning and truth are taught and respect for them is inculcated. In schools where athletics dominate all things no place is left for the cultivation of genius, none to instil into young minds life-long devotion to literature, art, and science.

Dr. Sidis has never known "a single case of nervous or mental trouble caused by too much thinking or overstudy." If a child be not neglected between the second and third year, and its brain be not starved or perverted, but led to exercise its proper functions in intellectual activity, it will "go on by itself" and "derive intense enjoyment from intellectual pursuits," becoming stronger and sturdier than the present average child ever can be when "given over to purely animal activities." A child can acquire knowledge with the same ease that it learns to ride a bicycle, or play ball, and by its tenth year can acquire that which at present "the best college graduate obtains with infinite labor and pain." Dr. Sidis declares that he knows this from experience with child life. His own "marvelous boy" is here referred to. Of that child he says in detail:

"At the age of twelve, when other children of his age are hardly able to read and spell, and drag a miserable mental existence at the apron-strings of some antiquated school-dame, the boy is intensely enjoying courses in the highest branches of mathematics and astronomy at one of our foremost universities. The 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' are known to him by heart, and he is deeply interested in the advanced work of classical philology. He is able to read Herodotus, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Lucian, and other Greek writers, with the same zest and ease as our schoolboy reads his 'Robinson Crusoe' or the productions of Cooper and Henty. The boy has a fair understanding of comparative philology and mythology. He is well versed in logic, ancient history, American history, and has a general insight into our politics and into the groundwork of our Constitution. At the same time, he is of an extremely happy disposition, brimming over with humor and fun. His physical condition is splendid, his cheeks glow with health. Many a girl would envy his complexion. Being above five feet four, he towers above the average boy of his age. His physical constitution, weight, form, and hardihood of organs, far surpass that of the ordinary schoolboy. He looks like a boy of sixteen. He is healthy, strong, and sturdy."

For Nervous Disorders
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Especially recommended for the relief of nervous headache, exhaustion and insomnia.

Hot Summer Days

bring enough necessary housework without the fuss and heat of cooking.

One can avoid some hot work and come to table "fresh as a daisy" by serving

Post Toasties

and cream

for breakfast, lunch or supper.

The appetizing flavour and wholesome nourishment found in this ready-to-serve food make hot days more comfortable for the whole family.

"The Memory Lingers"

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CURRENT POETRY

THE most striking thing about Emery Pottle's book of poems (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London) is the lightness in weight of the volume itself. For an American, accustomed as he is to heavy tomes, it is almost startling to experience the unexpected, feathery lift of this book. The secret of the Englishman's light paper has been well kept.

As to the collected verses, they make interesting and musical reading. The poems are written in simple and sincere fashion, they are well-turned and observe the proprieties, but none of them measure to those master-poems that take rank in our lives with parents and lovers and passionate experiences.

Out of the Night

BY EMORY POTTLE

Bend down, O silent Heaven,
To thy desolate son, the Sea,
Enfold me in deep embraces
Of thy maternity.

Mother, my mother Heaven,
Bend down to thy desolate son,
Forgive the shame of my hunger,
The sin that I have done.

Men mock me for a miser
When I count their gold my gain;
I've stolen the ships of Tarshish,
And the galleons of Spain:

Seized me the treasures of Ophir,
The cedars of Lebanon,—
Rich purple and linen vestments
To deck my house have gone.

The chariots of Pharaoh
Rot on my red, red sand,
Cleopatra's barges are sunken
In the hollow of my hand.

Embattled with God at morning,
Fierce with the lust of life,
I have lashed the shores of his kingdoms,
Dyed with the blood of strife.

Aye, kings have madly flayed me,
And princes forbade my tide,
But I've scourged the walls of their empires,
I've burst their proud portals wide.

Aye, they have loved and wooed me,
Crowned me with blossoms fair,—
They have made me a god to worship
And called on me to spare.

Venice has been my mistress,
They have wed me to golden isles;
I have lain at the feet of Helen,
All satiate with her smiles.

Oh, dead are Tyre and Athens,
Fallen are Carthage and Rome,
The foes of my youth are departed,
I am old, and gray, and alone!

The voices of vanished cohorts
Cry up from unmarked graves,
They fret me with foolish pleadings
For rest from my cursèd waves.

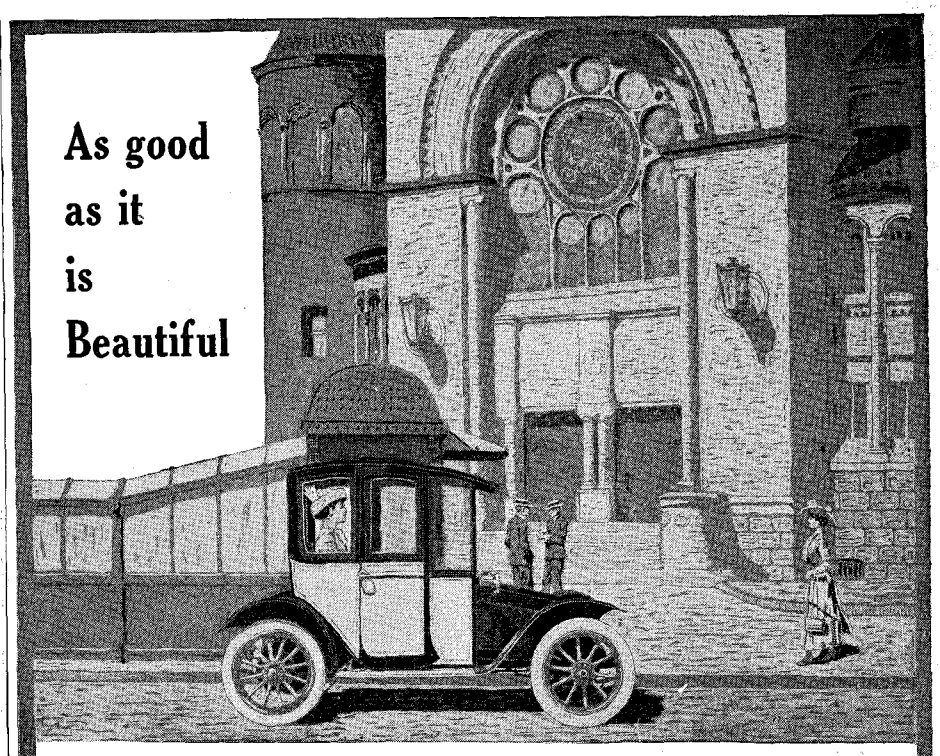
Mother, my mother Heaven,
Bend down to thy desolate son,
Forgive the shame of my hunger,
The sin that I have done.

Perchance in thy star-eyed pity
I can still the cry of my deep,
Bend down, O silent Heaven,
Grant me an hour of sleep.

Oh, Ye of the Little Loves

BY EMORY POTTLE

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who give with the spendthrift hand,
How shall ye ever know,
And how shall ye understand?



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The "Regent" — 86-inch wheelbase; 27 cell, 11 plate Exide Hycap battery—$1750 F.O.B. Detroit

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HUPP-YEATS ELECTRIC COACH

Design protected by letters patent

One of the interesting features of the vogue which the Hupp-Yeats is enjoying everywhere is the extraordinary extent to which it is being bought and used as a summer car.

The electric is actually one of the coolest of cars; and you will observe scores of the new and larger Hupp-Yeats models —with the luxurious-riding 100-inch wheelbase—being driven daily through the hot months by those who ordinarily confine themselves to the touring car or runabout.

One hundred to one hundred and fifteen miles on one charge in this easy, elegant coach comes as close to perfect comfort in motoring as one could desire.

HUPP CORPORATION, 112 Lycaste St., Detroit, Mich.

BRANCHES: BUFFALO, 1225 Main Street; CHICAGO, 2615 Michigan Avenue; CLEVELAND, 1992 East 13th Street; DENVER, 1620 Broadway; DETROIT, Woodward and Warren Avenues; KANSAS CITY, 34th and Broadway; LOS ANGELES, 816 S. Olive Street; MINNEAPOLIS, 1334 Nicollet Avenue; PHILADELPHIA, 330 N. Broad Street.

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is the **only absolutely fireproof portable garage.** Made entirely of galvanized steel. **No wood.** As handsome and substantial as masonry at one-third to one-half the cost. **Lasts a lifetime.** You can put up or take down in a few hours. All parts interlock and no frame work or foundation is required. *Every inch a substantial, fireproof, portable building.* By the **PRUDEN SYSTEM of Portable Fireproof Construction** we also build ideal cottages, hunting lodges, boat houses, work shops, etc. Every Pruden building is *guaranteed.*

GET OUR FREE CATALOG Write us the name of your auto and model number for catalog and price of suitable size garage. **Write today.**

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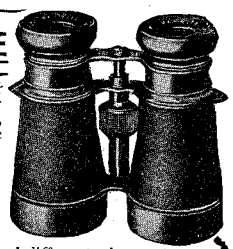

A high and low power glass, equally fitted for day or night use—for distant, small objects, or for large masses, near by.

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give all the service of several different glasses in one glass, and at half the price of glasses of only one power. $15.00 including carrying case and cord for glasses.

No other glass compares in usefulness with DA-NITE, for Travelers, Tourists, Automobilists, Sportsmen, etc. Great proposition for retailers.

Send for booklet F-1.

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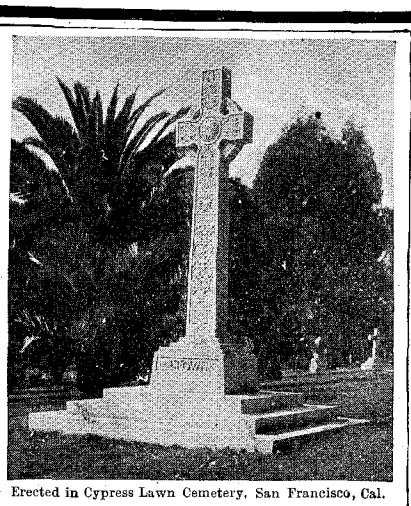

Erected in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, Cal.

Memorials

As a matter of convincement *for yourself* let us tell you some things *about ourselves* and the kind of memorial work we do in subjects of all sizes from the simple effective marker to the pretentious monument rich in carvings; or mausoleums of varied designs. Write us; or better yet, call at any of our offices.

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THREE Custom-Made Shirts I Will Make You for Only $5

MADE FROM YOUR OWN MEASURE

My Fall line of Shirtings is now complete, comprising fine Madras, Oxford, Cheviots, Percales and Flannels. 175 samples to select from.

If the Shirts are not satisfactory, I will return your money

Send for clippings and self measuring blanks. Also for my Men's Furnishing Catalogue, which contains a diagram showing how to tie various styles of men's Cravats.

Expressage prepaid on all shipments.

References:—Any National Bank in Troy.

C. G. CLEMINSHAW, 289 River St., Troy, N. Y.

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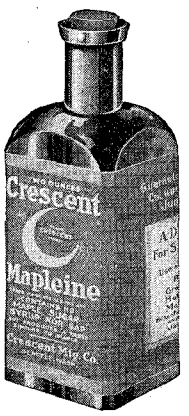
Mapleine

THE FLAVOR DE LUXE

Another Mapleine product of rare and delicious goodness. No opportunity to spoil in the cooking. Nothing to detract from the *natural* flavor of all its ingredients. It is indeed the masterpiece of icing. Try it.



Make as follows:—Crack one egg into a saucepan and add one-half teaspoon of Mapleine mixed with one tablespoon of water, beat and add one tablespoon of powdered sugar. Continue to beat and add the same amount of powdered sugar until frosting is thick enough to spread on cake.

Send for our recipe book "Mapleine Dainties" and make other Mapleine delights—candies, table syrup, puddings, sauces, cakes, pudding sauces, fudges, ice cream, icing, caramel, pinoche, etc.

Grocers sell Mapleine.

If not, send us 35c for two oz. (Canada 50c) bottle and recipe book.

Desk E
CRESCENT MFG. CO.
Seattle, Wash.

How shall ye know the great love,
And how shall ye understand,
Who waste your hearts on a faithless spring
Which ye call the Lotus land?

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Hiding your faces from pain,
What do ye give of the God
For the human that ye gain?
What do ye give of the very God,
For the human that ye gain,
Who break the vase of his precious wine,
And crimson the ground with stain?

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who kiss in the golden sun,
Could ye but lightly guess
The glory by great love won—
Could ye but guess so lightly
The glory by great love won,
Ye would pierce your breasts with a jealous sword
For the thing that ye have done.

Oh, ye of the little loves,
Who give with the spendthrift hand,
How shall ye ever know
And how shall ye understand?
How shall ye know the great love,
And how shall ye understand?
Ye waste your hearts on a faithless spring,
And ye die in a winter-land.

"A tale," said Sir Philip Sidney, "which holdeth children from their play and old men from the chimney-corner." These doddering old men of fifty and sixty or so, who used to take to the chimney-corners, are now, for the most part, running our big commercial enterprises and are leading the thought and action of our world.

One of the finest characteristics of the twentieth century is the youth of its old men. Witness the outlook of this man of seventy as exprest in *The Westminster Gazette:*

A Seventieth Birthday

BY JAMES RHOADES

Threescore ten are the years I've told:
Time, say you, to prepare to die,
Soon to be missed and under the mold:
Haply, my friend, yet why?
If all these decades—may God forgive!—
My days have been water poured in a sieve,
And I never, by knowing him, learned to live.
Time to begin, say I.

Think of the hazardous paths I trod,
Heading for ruin, but forced to stay,
By the magnificent might of God
Ever from day to day
Rescued, renovate, born anew;
Blindly doing what man may do
To balk his purpose, and yet brought through!
Now for a saner way!

Look at the great, unchanging laws,
Chemic, mechanic, and what beside,
Modes of the One Almighty Cause
In the bodies where we abide!
Operant e'en the while we sleep!
Kindred of those the soul must keep
Or ever to Life Eterne she leap,
To reign as the Spirit's Bride!

Teeming with thoughts that breed disease,
Drugged with delusions that make for death,
Too earth-bound e'en upon bended knees
To hear what the Spirit saith,
Casting in with the world her lot,
Fed upon that which sustaineth not,
How should the soul up-build, I wot,
A palace of Vital Breath?

Strong enough are the Primal Powers
For suns and moons to endure thereby,
But not, say you, for these frames of ours,
That sicken and droop. Yet why?
Here's God's whole Kingdom at hand within,
For thought to fathom, for faith to win:
Time to be rid of this nightmare sin,
And waken to Life, say I.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

TRADE MARK

This trial tube will prove to you the delicious efficiency of Ribbon Cream. Four cents brings you this generous sample.

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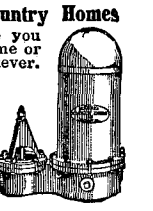

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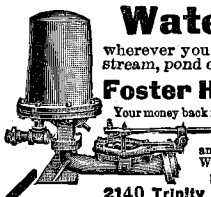
wherever you want it at low cost from *stream, pond or spring,* with the

Foster High Duty Rams



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Write for our illustrated booklet, Free.

12 Drinking Cups 10c Send for this sample dozen.

Carry a **sanitary "Waxette" cup** (the different cup) in pocket or bag. Convenient for shoppers, travellers, or vacationists. Dries immediately and returns to dirt-proof container. Each lasts a week. Agents and salesmen wanted. Good profit. "Waxette" Cup Co., 4040 Kenmore Ave., Chicago.

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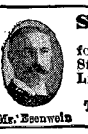

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Nifty Neighbors.—THE MAN AT THE DOOR—"Madame, I'm the piano-tuner."

THE WOMAN—"I didn't send for a piano-tuner."

THE MAN—"I know it, lady; the neighbors did."—*Chicago News.*

Ashore.—SEEDY VISITOR—"Do you have many wrecks about here, boatman?"

BOATMAN—"Not very many, sir. You're the first I've seen this season."—*Tit-Bits.*

Improvements.—"Mr. Cleaver, how do you account for the fact that I found a piece of rubber tire in one of the sausages I bought here last week?"

"My dear madam, that only goes to show that the motor-car is replacing the horse everywhere."—*New York Times.*

Getting Civilized.—In answer to the question, "What are the five great races of mankind?" a Chinese student replied, "The 100 yards, the hurdles, the quarter-mile, the mile, and the three miles."—*Kansas City Star.*

Bony Tones.—FOND PARENT—"What key do you think suits my daughter's voice best?"

CRUEL TEACHER—"My dear madam, your daughter's voice is so thin, I should suggest a skeleton key."—*Baltimore American.*

His Field.—GRIGGS—"A critic says that if Poe were living to-day no editor would print his strange, weird stories."

BRIGGS—"Oh, well, he could make a living designing women's hats."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not For Hers.—Mrs. DART—"My husband is just begging me to take that trip around the world, but I can't."

MRS. UPFLATTE—"Why not?"

MRS. DART—"I always get dizzy when I travel in a circle."—*The Pathfinder.*

A Mystery.—HE (during the spat)—"Well, if you want to know it, I married you for your money."

SHE—"I wish I could tell as easily what I married you for."—*Boston Transcript.*

Rigid.—"What's the trouble?" inquired the judge.

"This lady lawyer wants to make a motion," explained the clerk, "but her gown is too tight."—*Kansas City Journal.*

FIFTY YEARS AGO

July 31.—General Pillow issues a proclamation to the people of Missouri, announcing that he will expel the Federal troops from the State and reinstate Governor Jackson.

The Missouri State Convention elects a Union Governor and State officers.

August 1.—General Rosecrans reports a Union victory in Western Virginia, and says that the "Valley of Kanawha is now free from the rebel forces."

August 2.—The Federal Congress passes a bill providing for a direct tax of $20,000,000.

August 3.—A skirmish takes place at Messila, New Mexico.

August 5.—A sharp encounter occurs in Virginia, opposite the Point of Rocks.

A Confederate force attacks the Federal camp at Athens, Mo., but is repulsed.

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Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

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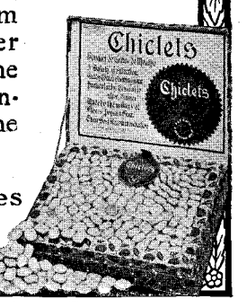

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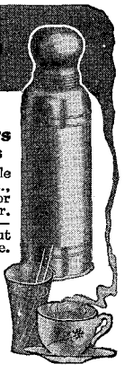

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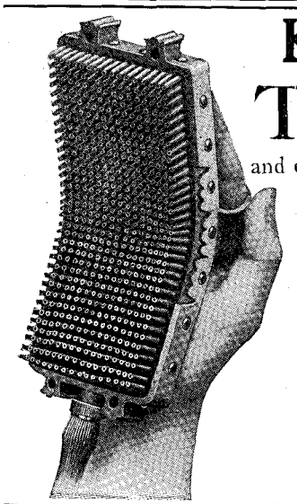

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR GROWING FOREIGN TRADE

AMONG the influences favorable to a revival of prosperity, financiers for several months have pointed to the growth in our foreign trade. As far back as April much importance was attached to the figures then at hand. The returns for May emphasized still further the influence which these favorable returns would have on the country's financial and commercial future. Totals for eleven months, ending on May 1, indicated a new record. Early in the fiscal year a small decrease in imports had been shown, but this promised, at the end of May, to be "reduced to the vanishing-point," says a writer in *Bradstreet's*. Following are tables of returns of imports and exports for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year:

	MAY			ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY		
	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Imports						
Free of duty	$45,870,277	$53,850,295	$63,144,938	$545,895,881	$701,178,452	$715,748,393
Dutiable	70,190,258	64,987,612	67,532,815	641,359,214	735,892,491	689,534,121
Total	$116,060,535	$118,837,907	$130,677,753	$1,187,255,095	$1,437,070,943	$1,405,282,514
Exports						
Domestic	120,872,669	127,298,898	148,942,488	1,523,434,618	1,585,244,196	1,874,729,310
Foreign	2,450,109	3,784,992	4,318,790	22,156,897	31,852,744	32,312,520
Total	$123,322,778	$131,083,890	$153,261,278	$1,545,591,515	$1,617,096,940	$1,907,041,830
Exc. of exp's	$7,262,243	$12,245,983	$22,583,525	$358,336,420	$180,025,997	$501,759,316

It was estimated by *Bradstreet's* that, if the percentages of gain in May over May of last year were maintained for June, a grand total of exports, for the fiscal year ending July 1, of $2,055,000,000 would be reached, with imports aggregating $1,538,000,000. The two items make a grand total of our foreign trade for the fiscal year of $3,593,000,000. This total exceeds the previous high record, which was that of 1907, by $278,000,000, or 8.3 per cent.

OUR PRESENT FARM ACREAGE

Much importance is attached by *The Wall Street Journal* to the census figures of farm acreage for 1910 as compared with those for 1900. Figures for the leading States of the East show a decline in ten years of 2,834,000 acres, the total being 63,832,000 for 1900 and 60,998,000 for 1910, or a loss of 4.4 per cent. in ten years. Below are the areas and percentages of losses for these six States:

STATES	1910, Acres	1900, Acres	Dec. %
Mass.	2,870,000	3,147,000	9
N. J.	2,562,000	2,841,000	10
N. Y.	21,998,000	22,648,000	3
Penn.	18,556,000	19,371,000	4
West Va.	9,961,000	10,655,000	7
Maryland	5,051,000	5,170,000	2
Six States.	60,998,000	63,832,000	4.4

Much significance is attached by the writer to the fact that these States are the leading agricultural States of the north Atlantic coast. In them population is densest. Hence their failure to maintain their acreage, in a time of rising prices for farm products, is portentous.

At the same time, the census reports show only a small increase in the farm area of the great surplus grain States of the interior. Seven of these, including the two leading wheat- and grain-growing States, made a gain of only 4.9 per cent. in their areas in these ten years. This increase, which was 10,873,000 acres, was made almost entirely in Nebraska. Farming lands in Nebraska expanded 39 per cent. But Iowa in the same period actually lost nearly 2 per cent. The totals of acreage for these States, with the changes in percentages, are given as follows:

STATES	1910, Acres	1900, Acres	Inc. or Dec. %
Neb.	38,553,000	29,912,000	+29
Kan.	43,261,000	41,663,000	+ 4
Minn.	27,623,000	26,248,000	+ 5
Miss.	34,516,000	33,998,000	+ 2
Ill.	32,471,000	32,795,000	— 1
Ind.	21,264,000	21,620,000	— 3
Iowa	33,905,000	34,574,000	— 1.9
Seven States	231,593,000	220,810,000	+ 4.9

A POSSIBLE INVASION OF CANADA

The recent authorized issue by the Great Northern Railroad of $600,000,000 in new bonds, has led to many theories as to the ultimate purposes of the management. A writer in *The Financial World* connects the issue with a desire on the part of the Great Northern to build new lines into the rich Canadian territory north of the present line. The writer bases his theory on Mr. James J. Hill's vigorous championship of reciprocity with Canada. With that great measure of President Taft accomplished, Mr. Hill's roads might "tap the streams of wealth which are now welling up in such abundance to enrich the Canadian Pacific." No question exists in the writer's mind as to the eventual extension of the Hill lines northward in the form of feeders. He believes the widely published story that the purpose of the Great Northern's issue had to do with the purchase of the Burlington, by taking over the stock of the Northern Pacific, "was put forth to divert attention from the true plan." He does not believe that this bond issue alone, except as connected with reciprocity, and new lines into Canada, can account for the large advances which occurred early in June in Great Northern and Northern Pacific shares. Only a few months before Northern Pacific had sold down to 120 and Great Northern down to 123, but by the middle of June, Great Northern reached within a fraction of 140 and Northern Pacific reached 137½. Here was a rise of 18 and 14½ points respectively. No bond issue, as a mere refunding scheme, could have added such values to any stocks. The writer says further on this subject:

"If Hill really is going into Canada on a large scale he will have some rivals at hand worthy of the generalship he usually displays. Besides the Canadian Pacific, he will have to meet the new transcontinental line of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. This line is now approaching completion, and both Canadian roads are heavily capitalized and fostered by a benevolent Government, and they may strenuously object to Hill's invasion.

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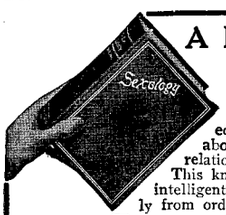

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On the other hand, if the Canadian roads could be utilized as feeders for Hill's lines, certainly these latter must, under reciprocity, furnish traffic from the States which would swell the revenues of the Canadian roads. It is within reason that Hill already has an understanding with these roads and the Canadian Government, and that the 'invasion,' if it comes, will be a peaceful one."

AS TO SAFE INVESTMENTS

A reader of *The Wall Street Journal*, having $40,000 to invest, recently sought advice from the editor as to where he should place his money. Questions of this sort always present difficulties. Those who answer them should first be informed as to the circumstances of the investor,—that is, whether the money is a trust fund, a fund representing only a small part of the investor's property; whether the income from it is vital to his living expenses, or whether he seeks an investment having possibilities for a rise and can afford to take risks. Following are points in the answer which the editor made:

"If the investment is for a trust fund or if a woman or minors are dependent for a livelihood upon the income to be derived therefrom, only the highest type of securities should be purchased. New York State bonds, New York City bonds, or high-grade railroad bonds, such as are legal for the investments of savings-banks in New York State and Massachusetts, are thoroughly suitable for this purpose.

"If the investment, after it is made, is to be managed by a business man who can keep in touch with the market and protect the investment in this manner, it might be profitable, in order to increase the net return, to place a portion in lower-grade and, consequently, high-yield bonds, together with a few railroad stocks which have a long dividend record.

"If the investment is for the surplus funds of a business man who is not entirely dependent upon the income, then the principal sum might be divided into two parts, $25,000 for the purchase of bonds and the other $15,000 for various stocks. A selection should be spread out through the whole list of active issues. For illustration, the distribution might be safely made as follows: $10,000 in such bonds as are legal for savings-banks, $10,000 in high-grade railroad and industrial bonds which are of a slightly lower type than the first group, such as are generally termed business men's bonds; $5,000 in speculative bonds, of which there are several that are attractive on account of high yield and possibilities. In making these purchases, buy several issues in each group rather than confining the total to any one issue. In stocks place $5,000 in high-grade railroads which have long dividend records and known earning power; $1,500 in rails which pay dividends, but which, because of qualifying uncertainties, are termed speculative, and consequently give high yields. In the industrial group buy $3,000 preferred stocks of the very highest type, such as Steel, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, International Harvester and National Biscuit; $2,000 in lower-grade preferred stocks selling around par or a few points below; $1,500 in dividend or non-dividend industrial common stocks which are highly speculative. This will leave a balance of between $2,000 and $3,000 to pick up such issues as might suit one's fancy. The best results could be secured if in the group delineated the unit of purchase is made small, and if the total investment is made to cover a wide range, geographically and otherwise."

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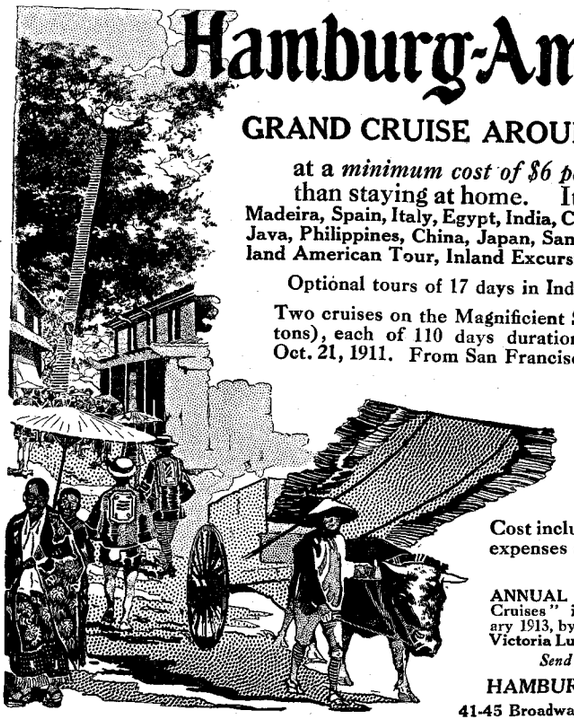

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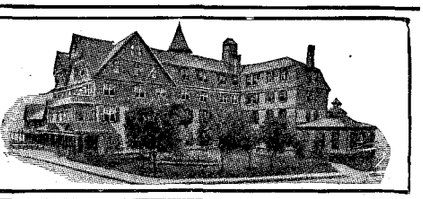

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 14.—The Canadian Government commutes to life imprisonment the sentence of death passed upon Mrs. Angelina Neapolitano.

July 15.—Lord Kitchener is appointed British Agent in Egypt to succeed Sir Eldon Gorst.

July 17.—Eleven are killed and many seriously injured in the wreck of a tourist express train in Germany.

July 18.—France demands an explanation of Spain for the arrest in Morocco of Mr. Boisset, a consular agent.

July 19.—Henry Bernstein, author of "Après Moi," and Gustav Tery, a French royalist, engage in a duel, resulting in the wounding of a professional photographer.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 14.—An agreement is reached in the Senate by which the Canadian Reciprocity Bill may be voted on no later than July 22, the Wool Tariff Revision Bill, July 27; the Free List Bill, August 1; Reapportionment, August 3; and Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, by August 7.

The House decides to take up the charges made against Attorney-General Wickersham by Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, to the effect that the Attorney-General permitted Alaska fraud prosecutions to lapse through the statute of limitations.

A Congressional investigation of the charges against Dr. Wiley is ordered.

July 15.—Representative Cox, of Indiana, introduces a resolution calling for a more exhaustive inquiry into the Wiley case.

July 17.—Louisiana sugar-planters and producers testify in the House Sugar Trust investigation that abolition of the duty on sugar would ruin that industry in the South.

July 19.—Attorney-General Wickersham, in the most radical address as yet delivered by him, urges the creation of a commission whose purpose shall be the complete control of industrial corporations.

GENERAL

July 17.—William J. Bryan pronounces thirteen questions on issues of to-day, and calls upon Democratic presidential candidates to give their views on all of them.

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Overland 30 H.P.

Five-Passenger Touring Car $900

THE introduction of our new five-passenger fore-door touring car (Model 59) at $900 is probably the greatest single manufacturing stride ever made in this or any other industry. It is an industrial leap directly due to the remarkable and economical progress of a giant institution. To start with, this car is a real automobile—not a little, frail, cramped machine, but a good, big, roomy car that is ample for five passengers. And as a matter of fact it has more power than you will probably ever care to use. The motor is the famous Overland type—4 x 4½—and will develop greater power than any other of a similiar bore and stroke. It has the fashionable fore-door body with door handles inside and with center control. And what is more it is built right—having the strength of cars that cost twice the price.

In every respect it is beautifully finished. The upholstering is of good leather stuffed with hair. All trimmings are of the finest materials available. This new model from every possible comparative standpoint is the greatest value for the money that has ever been placed on the market.

We are positive that no other manufacturer today can produce this car and sell it at this price except at financial loss. Write for catalog C27 describing this car. It will be worth your while. This year we have 9 body styles, including runabouts, roadsters, small and large touring cars, torpedoes and coupes. Horsepower runs from 25 to 45. Prices, $850 to $2000.

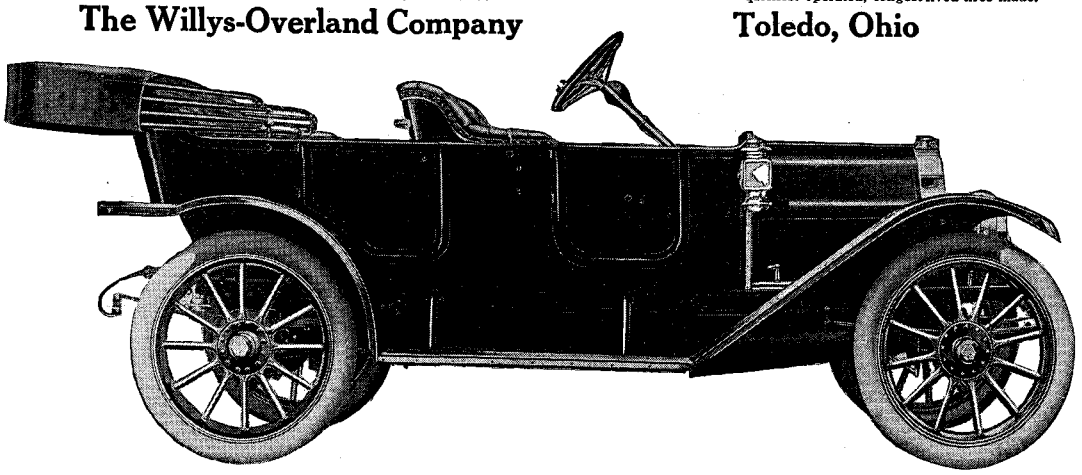
The $900 car is made in two body styles—five-passenger fore-door touring car and two-passenger torpedo roadster

Specifications

MODEL 59

Wheel Base—105 inches.
Tread—56 inches.
Motor—4 inches by 4½ inches. Cylinders cast separately. L-head type, large sized valves, valve springs enclosed in aluminum housings; push rods lubricated, insuring a sweet-running, silent, powerful motor.
Carburetor—Model L Schebler (the best Schebler makes).
Transmission—Selective three speeds and reverse, center control; F. & S. annular ball bearings.
Steering Gear—Worm and segment adjustable, 16-inch wheel.
Ignition—Two independent systems, Splitdorf magneto and battery, one set of plugs.
Brakes—Internal expanding, external contracting, on rear wheels.
Springs—Semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear, 1¾ inch wide.
Horsepower—30.
Frame—Pressed steel.
Clutch—Cone.
Front Axle—Drop forged I-section.
Rear Axle—Semi-floating.
Wheels—Artillery, wood, 12 spokes, wide hub flanges.
Spokes—1½ inch spokes, bolt for each spoke.
Tires—32-inch by 3½-inch.
Mohair top and glass windshield $50 additional.
Quick detachable tires — The most rational, quickest operated, longest lived tires made.

The Willys-Overland Company **Toledo, Ohio**



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